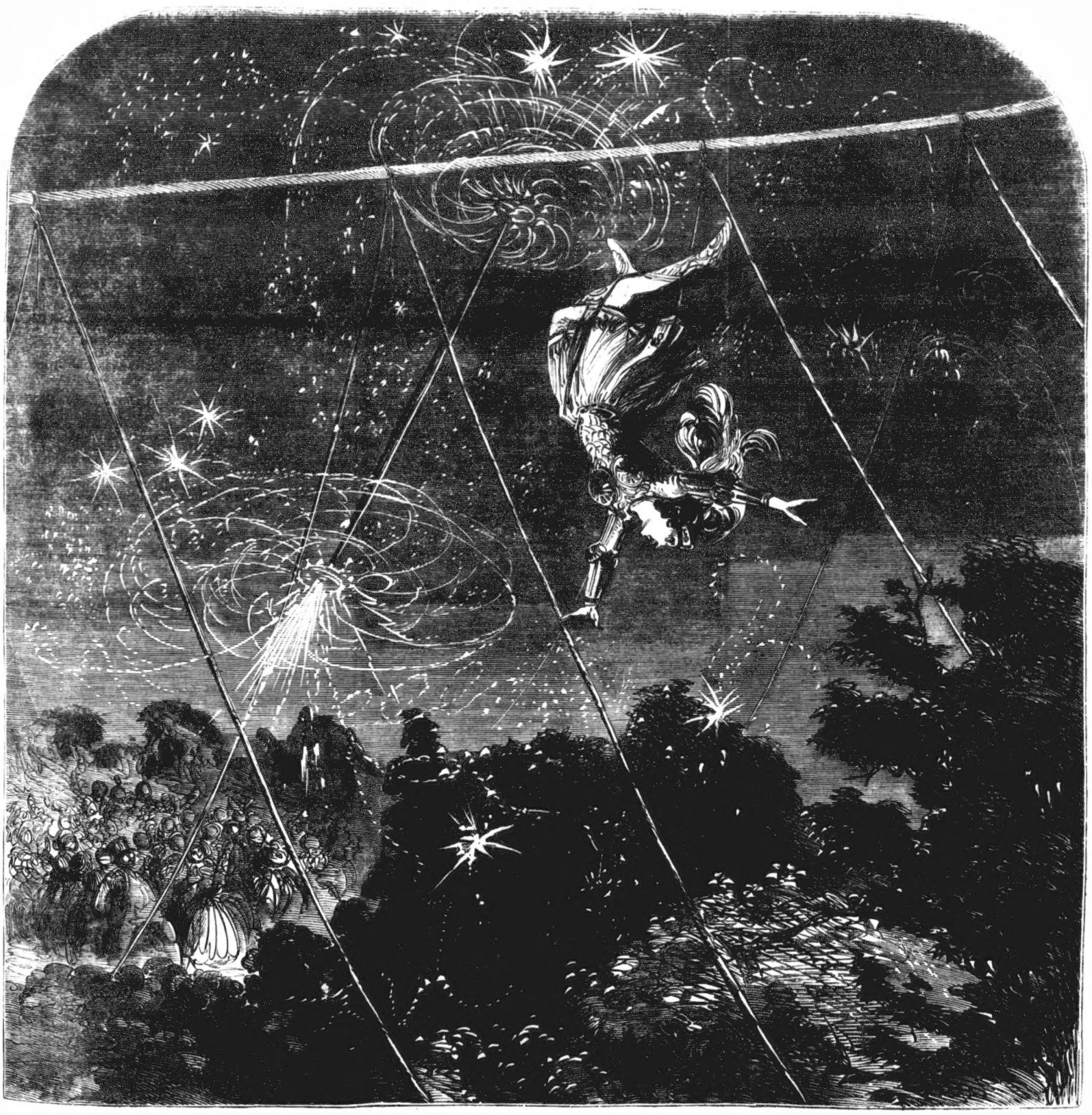
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

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THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT HIGHBURY BARN TO THE FEMALE BLONDIN. (See page 730.)

Notes of the Week.

The inquest on the bodies of the La cars who were drowned by the capsizing of the iron ship Ganges was resumed and concluded on Monday. There was some conflicting evidence as to the cause of the accident that befel the ship; but the jury, after consultation, attributed it to insufficiency of ballast, and added their opinion that the practice of sending ships from one part of the river to another with insufficient ballast was much too common.

The Board of Trade has received the following deposition of Captain Foreman, commander of the ship Daphne, the vessel which the unfortunate barque Moulin was in collision with off the Start, when the latter went down with all hands (one man excepted). The statement was taken before the receiver of wrecks, at Plymouth. Captain David Foreman said the Daphne belonged to Messrs. Pemperley, Ca ter, and Darke, shipowners, of White Lion-court, Cornhill, and is 707 tons burthen. Her crew is twenty-three in number. She sailed from London, for Sydney, on the 31st of July, with a general cargo, but carrying no passengers. All went on well till the morning of the 7th inst It was about two o'clock, the weather was dark and rainy, and the wind blowing hard, and increasing to a gale from the S. to S.S.W. The ship was about ten miles south of the Start Point, close hauled, sailing about W. by S., when a light was reported on the lee bow, very close by, crossing towards the Daphne. He (Captain Foreman) immediately attempted to tack, but in an instant the two vessels came in collision, the Daphne striking the other vessel on the port bow. He ran forward, but was only in time to see the bow of the other vessel disappearing under water. One man got on board the Daphne, and was saved, but nothing more was seen of the rest of the crew. The Daphne had her bowsprit and fobstay carried away by the collision, her foremast went overboard soon after, and in falling sprung the main-topmast and mainmast and did a vast deal of damage. The name of the man saved is William M'Leod, and from him it was ascertained that the other vessel was the Moulin, from Bahia for Rotterdam. The proper lights were shown on board both vessels, in accordance with the Admiralty regulations The Receiver of Wrecks at Plymouth endorses the deposition with an observation that he considers the darkness of the night was the sole cause of the casualty. The Moulin appears to be largely insured at Lloyd's.

On Saturday, information was forwarded to Mr. Humphreys of the death of Mr. William Henry Biggar, a Scotch gentleman of property, who expired on the previous Wednesday under very melancholy circumstances. It appears that deceased had taken a passage at Aberdeen on board the steamer Trident, for the purpose of coming up to the metropolis. While at dinner, nine miles from the port, he was informed that the steamer was about to start, and he instantly rose from the table, and no conveyance being at hand, he walked with great rapidity, and reached the Trident just as she was putting off from the quay. He had no sooner entered the cabin, however, than he fell from exhaustion, and in spite of all remedies, he expired almost immediately. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was brought to London.

A specimen of the diamond snake, measuring 12 ft., and of considerable thickness, is being brought to England by the steward of the Rifleman, for presentation to the Zoological Society of London. The reptile is at present in a dormant state, this being the season at which these creatures are inactive. Every care has, however, been taken to keep it alive. It is snugly ensconced in a case lined with sheepskins.

The continuous heavy rain that fell on Sunday, aided by the deluging showers during the past week, have caused the rivulets around the metropolis to overflow their banks, and occasion considerable damage in their respective vicinities. The garden grounds in the vicinities of Poyle, Long Ford, Langley, and Colnbrook are laid under water by the Colne The low-lying lands about Greenford are inundated, and the road from Little Ealing to Harrow is under water, caused by the overflow of the River Brent. The rivulet Ravensbourne is swollen to such an extent as to damage the growing crops in the gardens about Deptford, Lee, and Lewisham; and the marshes in the neighbourhood of Hackney, and the garden grounds on the banks are overflowed by the waters of the Lea.

The first pocket of hops of the growth of 1862 has arrived at market, grown by Mr. James Hartridge, of Yalding, consigned to Messrs. Beeman, Potter, and Co., hop factors, Borough, and sold to Messrs. Thornton, Kennedy, and Hay, at £10 10s. per cwt. They were grown from Mr. Guest's "early prolifics." For the last four years the first pocket of new hops sent to market has been of this sort, and is pronounced to be an excellent sample both for quality and management.

The harvest prospects are not very encouraging, as the state of the weather appears anything but settled. The last few days have been such that no progress has been made. Wheat cutting has become general, but the crops turn out very uneven, both as regards quantity and condition. Whilst some parts of the same field are ripe and ready for the sickle, other parts are green and anything but matured. The oat and barley crops are looking well, but like all other crops this year are late. For the root crops the weather has been much more suitable.

Mason and Dixon's Line, so often spoken of at the present time in connexion with the civil war in America, is the parallel of latitude 39 deg 43 min. 26 sec., forming the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. It takes its name from Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians, who in 1763 were employed by the proprietaries of those colonies to determine the boundary line in order to put a stop to a border warfare which had lasted ninety years. Messrs. Mason and Dixon were four years occupied upon the work, having been impeded by the Indians. This parallel became afterwards famous as forming the division between freedom and slavery in the original States of the union.

Tuesday witnessed one of those remarkable displays for which Dover and its inhabitants are somewhat famous. At two o'clock the rifle and artillery volunteers belonging to the town were summoned for the purpose of constituting a guard of honour to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle; the mayor, aldermen, and town councillors, in their robes, received his lordship at the Maison Dieu Hall, at a quarter to three, before which time the free barons, their wives, daughters, and visitors assembled therein, for the purpose of listening to his lordship's eloquence and witnessing the presentation of a portrait. His lordship, it appears, has favoured an artist of the Royal Academy named Morris, of some eminence in his profession, with three sittings for a portrait in the Windsor uniform, 7ft. 10in. by 4ft. 10in., and this the members of the Dover Council have embellished with a thirty guinea frame, paid for by subscription among the members of the corporation. After the presentation the Lord Warden opened the new iron bridge across the inner harbour with some ceremony, and, with his permission, it will henceforth bear the name of Palmerston-bridge. A similar compliment was bestowed some years since upon the swing bridge now known as the Wellington.

The Japanese Ambassadors arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 10th. They were received by the Imperial Master of the Ceremonies and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a large military escort, according to a programme previously arranged, and exactly carried out, though the procession had to walk through a heavy rain, which fell just as the Ambassadors arrived from Cronstadt. They are lodged in the Palais de Reserve, on the Quai de la Cour.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The official authority which informed the world that the Emperor had formally disavowed M. de Laguerronniere and his new journal, states that the Emperor had directed M. de Messignac, to congratulate M. Rattazzi and the King on the energy which they had displayed in restraining Garibaldi. There are no grounds for doubting the sincerity of the Imperial congratulations, for Garibaldis is completely surrounded. Sicily is bristling with Royal bayonets, the surrounding seas are ploughed by Royal ships; he cannot move, and therefore must lay down his arms and bide his time. But though the occasion may pass away, the spirit which Garibaldi has evoked will not pass away. The hours of the French occupation of Rome are numbered; the day must come and cannot be far distant when Italy will have her capital.

ITALY.

The Emancipation Society has been dissolved by the Government.

The journal *La France* says:—

"Garibaldi has been solicited to come to an understanding with the Italian Government. He is said to have replied that he would only lay down his arms on condition of the Italian Government entering into an arrangement with France for the latter Power to engage herself before Europe to quit Rome within a certain fixed period."

The Paris papers publish the following telegram, dated Rome, Tuesday:—

"Yesterday, the Marquis de Lavalette had an audience of the Pope, to whom he gave the assurance, in the name of the Emperor, that France would never permit any invasion of the actual Papal territory, but would guarantee its integrity at any price."

The arrival of reinforcements for the French garrison at Rome is reported. The 85th Regiment of the Line had been brought in haste from Lyons. At Civita Vecchia the French General had been demanding accommodation for three new battalions, and prospectively for other reinforcements, which would bring the garrison of the seaport up to a strength of 10,000.

This is by no means a large town, and the municipal authorities are at their wits'-end to provide barrack room for a whole division; but by availing themselves of warehouses, railway sheds, *casini*, convents inside the town, and the Capuchin friary outside, they will perhaps be able to receive the expected reinforcements with suitable hospitality. But what can France want with 10,000 men at Civita Vecchia?

HANOVER.

The people of Hanover are in a state of violent commotion, and have in some instances become riotous, on account of a new Catechism, which the King, as first bishop of the land, has been pleased to compose for his Protestant subjects. The old catechism, introduced in 1790, was drawn up in accordance with the doctrines of the celebrated rationalists of that day, who constituted the theological faculty of Go tingen, and has for a long time been held in aversion by the orthodox. According to a letter of the 15th inst., in the *Independance Belge*, the new catechism is based upon an old work, of which the royal ordinance says that "our Luneburg provinces formerly regarded it as a special gift of Divine grace." "It is composed," says the letter, "in a completely obsolete style; teaches the personal existence of a devil; leads to a belief in magical power; extols the merits of fasting; attributes to priests the power of granting absolution; in short, it is of a nature either to train up children in scepticism and ignorance, or to plunge them into fanaticism."

AMERICA.

From America we have information of a severe battle in Virginia, the force being estimated at 20,000 on the Confederate side and 7,000 on that of the Federals, and the latter appear to have suffered the most. The Federal infantry was sadly cut up The drafting order is creating quite a panic in New York. Pestilence is reported to be raging in Richmond, and the heat elsewhere is reported to be intense, yellow fever raging at Key West. The Confederate ram Arkansas has been blown up in the Mississippi.

Until news is received from Garibaldi, who continues to envelop himself in a cloud like the hero of Homer, people are considerably preoccupied in Paris with the visit of Count Pepoli. The following is the sum of intelligence which we have been able to glean on the subject:—The Emperor has shown himself very courteous towards the Italian Minister of the Interior, and has listened to his complaints and his *expose* of the critical situation of the Peninsula with apparent apathy.

There is a good story going the round of the Paris newspapers An agitation has been, it appears, for some time on foot for abolishing the *douceur* of one or two sous given from time immemorial to the *garcon* who brings you your *demi-tasse* or your glass of absinthe in a coffee-house. Lately a customer at one of the most fashionable *cafes* in Paris paid his reckoning without adding thereto the ordinary copper compliment to the waiter. This functionary said nothing, but regarded the customer, who was an old *habitue* of the establishment, with a look of blank remonstrance tacitly enforcing explanation. "Alphonse," said the customer, kindly but firmly, "I am very sorry that I belong to the society for giving nothing to waiters." "*Oh, Monsieur ne dites pas ca*," cried Alphonse, "you are an old *pratique*, and, in that case, I may hint to you that I, and Eugene, and Louis yonder all belong to the society for *accidentally spilling hot coffee over the trousers of stingy customers*." The member of the society for giving nothing to waiters immediately pressed ten centimes into Alphonse's hand, and went on his way, a sadder and wiser man.

The news received of the death of the Rev. S R. Hughes, of Llanaligo, leaving his widow unprovided for, has evoked a large amount of sympathy in this colony. The services rendered by the deceased at the wreck of the Royal Charter are so well remembered that it was only necessary for a proposal to be made, and at once a fund, amounting to several hundreds of pounds, has been collected in Melbourne. Ballarat has been scarcely less active, and the next mail will bring to Mrs Hughes a substantial token of the respect in which the memory of her husband is held in Victoria.

Mr. F. T. Buckland, in a letter says:—"Mr. Kidd writes very tenderly about singing mice, but does he know what makes the mouse sing? I believe (and so does Mr. Bartlett, of the Zoological-gardens, a gentleman who has great experience and observation) that this singing is—a cry of distress and pain. I have dissected many singing mice, and my observations agree with those of other observers, that singing mice invariably have a terrible living parasite in the substance of the liver. This horrid disease keeps the poor mouse in a terrible state of pain and irritation, and he can't help letting us know, in his own pretty way, that he is in pain and distress. If Mr. Kidd likes, I will send to your office a singing mouse dissected, to show this curious disease."

The case of Miss Thomas against Gen. Shirley, which failed as a breach of promise of marriage, has been renewed under another form. The lady now sues the general for fulfilment of contract for necessaries incurred during her confinement, &c. The case came on before an arbitrator on Tuesday, and after Miss Thomas had been examined and a good deal of the correspondence between the parties put in, the case was adjourned for the arbitrators decision.

Home News.

On Saturday last, Dr. Lankester held an inquest on the body of Godfrey Clay, aged fifty years, lately residing at 6, Goodge-street. The deceased was respectably connected, and had always been considered to be in very good circumstances. Not very long since considerable property was left him: but latterly he was supposed to have been much addicted to gambling, and to betting at races. Within the past month or two he appeared to have become very destitute. He complained of pains in the head, and refused to take sufficient nourishment. On the previous Wednesday night he was found hanging in his room, quite dead, Verdict, "Suicide while in an unsound state of mind."

On Monday evening Dr. Lankester, the Central Middlesex coroner, resumed for the second time an inquisition at the White Horse Tavern, North-street, Fitzroy-square, on the body of Elizabeth Carly, aged forty-eight, cohabiting with Charles Francis Cotier, furniture dealer, No. 42, Warren-street. In consequence of Cotier being charged with murdering the deceased, by violently assaulting her in a quarrel, the inquest-room was crowded with persons, as on the former occasion on the 16th inst., when the second adjournment was made, mainly in the hope that the Home Secretary would allow the accused to be present on this occasion. The coroner, in opening the proceedings, announced his regret that the accused man was not present. He had made an application to have him there, because he (the coroner) thought if that court by the laws of the country had a right to record a verdict of murder or manslaughter, the person affected by the verdict should have the right which every Englishman claimed, namely, to be present whenever evidence was given against him, more especially as counsel could not be heard in his defence in a coroner's court. But the Home Secretary had been unable to grant his application, and the accused was committed for trial After other evidence had been adduced, the coroner summed up, and in doing so pointed out that although there was little doubt deceased had died from the mortal effects of external violence, apparently from the hands of Cotier, still as a medical coroner, he thought it his duty to express his belief that Cotier did not intend to kill deceased; and that there were diseased conditions of the brain, arising out of her previous state of health, which rendered her more liable to the effusion of blood on the brain, which caused her death, than if she had been healthy. The jury deliberated, and returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Charles Francis Cotier.

On Monday Mr. Langham held an inquest, at St. George's Hospital, on the body of William Warde, aged twenty-five, a police-constable, who lost his life under the following circumstances:—George Sansford, 321 X, said he knew the deceased, who resided at 3, Dean-street, Westminster. On Saturday last, witness, deceased, and another police-constable were returning from the Exhibition, at about eight o'clock in the evening. They were in the Cromwell-road, and, as it was raining hard, they all started off running to catch an omnibus which was standing at the corner of the Exhibition-road, deceased being in advance. Suddenly he stumbled and fell, his head being in the road, and his feet and legs on the path. Finding he did not rise, witness and his other companion went to his assistance. He was quite insensible, and a cab being procured, he was taken to St. George's Hospital when the medical officer pronounced him dead. Frederick William Hall, assistant house-surgeon, said he saw deceased on his admission on Saturday. He was quite dead, and there was no hing externally to account for death. He had since made a post-mortem examination of the body, and he found three false teeth at the entrance to the glottis, causing suffocation, and producing instant death. All the organs were healthy. The coroner having summed up, the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The deceased, it appeared in evidence, had obtained leave of absence on the previous Wednesday for two hours, for the purpose of having the three teeth put in, which caused him to lose his life in so singular a manner.

On Saturday last great excitement prevailed amongst the principal commercial circles in the City, on Change, at Lloyd's, and other great City establishments, in consequence of a statement obtaining publicity that the governors and directors of the Bank of England had received information of a vast quantity of paper especially manufactured for that corporation for the printing of bank-notes having been stolen from the premises of the firm engaged to prepare or manufacture it. This information, it would appear, was derived from a discovery that many Bank of England notes which have been recently passed and paid, and which have subsequently been discovered to be forgeries, were printed upon the *loan fabric* of Bank of England paper. It thus became evident that the paper must have been abstracted from the mills of Messrs. Portal and Co., Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hampshire, that being the only establishment where it is made. The first step taken was to consult with the City detective police, and Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the bank solicitors, were also called upon for their advice. The result was that the bank issued placards offering a reward of £500 for the detection of the thief, and a further reward of £1,000 for the detection of the forgers. The amount and nature of the bank-note paper stolen from the mills have it is believed, been fully ascertained, and the whole affair is within limits to prevent serious alarm. The rewards offered and other measures taken will probably lead to the detection of an organised gang of forgers.

It is rumoured that the Lord Advocate is about to be raised to the House of Lords, as the decease of Lord Campbell, and the failing health of Lord Brougham, have placed Scotch cases at a disadvantage. Lord Ivory is expected soon to resign.

Mr. Hind, the astronomer, writing to the *Times*, from Mr. Bishop's observatory, Twickenham, on the 16th inst. says:—"The comet which has been tolerably conspicuous for several nights near the north pole of the heavens is likely to become much more so during the ensuing (this) week as it approaches the earth and moonlight ceases to interfere. At two o'clock yesterday morning it was as bright as Gamma Ursæ Minoris; in the 'comet-seeker' the tail extended three degrees, spreading out in a fan-like form, and there is a perceptible trace of the luminous jet from the nucleus towards the sun, which would be an object of interest in more powerful instruments. The nucleus should increase in brightness, according to theory, until the 29th of this month, when, judging from its gradual augmentation since the end of July, we may expect it to equal such a star as Pollux (Beta Geminorum). It does not appear probable that the tail will extend to an unusual length, notwithstanding the brilliancy of the head. The actual length is about 3,000,000 miles. The comet will be nearest to the sun on the 23rd, and will arrive at its least distance from the earth (32,500,000 miles) on the 30th." Mr. Hind adds that it will disappear in these latitudes about the 10th or 12th of September, and will traverse the plane of the ecliptic on the 11th of that month at a point distant rather more than 2,000,000 miles from the earth's path.

The suggestion that a capital so poor in fountains should take advantage of the Great Exhibition to procure some of the noble specimens of foreign art now in London, has been taken up by the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society. In the gardens of that society stand two fountains, which have been the admiration of all visitors; and we (*Athenæum*) are not surprised to hear that the fellows and their friends have expressed a desire that one, at least, of them should become the property of the society, and have offered to subscribe for the purpose. The council, therefore, have opened a subscription. The smaller fountain would cost about £

Provincial News.

YORKSHIRE.—An accident of an alarming character occurred on Monday morning on the Great Northern Railway, within a short distance of the Holbeck Station, near Leeds. Excursion trains to London, at cheap fares, are run on the above line three days a week, one of these trains leaving Leeds on Mondays at 10.15 a.m. That train on Monday morning was heavily laden with passengers. It left the Leeds terminus punctually at the appointed hour, but was delayed for some time at Holbeck. After leaving the last-mentioned station, from some cause or other it proceeded very slowly: and, before reaching the junction with the portion of the line to Bradford, the train had almost come to a standstill. As usual on such occasions, a considerable number of the passengers, wishing to ascertain the cause of the stoppage, looked out, and were speedily made aware of their dangerous situation, though not from any accident to the train in which they were travelling. A passenger train was coming at a rapid rate behind the excursion train. Many of those who saw the danger endeavoured to give what warning they could to their fellow-passengers, but in vain, for in another instant came a tremendous crash, causing the greatest alarm and confusion. A few moments served to show the effects of the collision. Happily no lives were lost, but a large number of those in the excursion train were cut, bruised, and seriously injured, especially about the head and face. In many of the compartments of the carriages blood was sprinkled in all directions, giving evidence of the disastrous consequences of the accident. One of the guards of the excursion train was also very much hurt. The train which ran into the excursion train was one of the regular Leeds and Bradford passenger trains calling at Holbeck station, from which place the driver could scarcely fail to see the train before him; but, whether he saw it or not, or whether he had been presuming upon its getting over the junction points before the time of his coming up, is a matter for further inquiry. He followed with steam on till close upon the scene of the accident. The collision occurred upon a rather high embankment, and it is matter for congratulation that the passengers were so providentially preserved. After some delay, the excursion train was put back to Leeds, where the injured passengers received every attention, and where some of them were left after which the train again started for London.

At the Leeds Town Hall, James Lombard was placed in the dock charged with stealing some cash and a large quantity of wearing apparel, and household furniture, the property of Mr. John Jackson, farmer of Norton, near Malton. Lombard lodged in Jackson's house, cultivated an intimate acquaintance with Mrs. Jackson, and they both suddenly disappeared from the village about three weeks ago, the wife carrying with her the property in question. The faithless wife and her paramour first journeyed to York, then to Bradford, and next to Leeds, and at No. 88, Templar-street, in the latter town, they were found living together as man and wife by the "injured husband." Mr. John Spence, clerk to the North-Eastern Railway Company, in Marsh-lane, stated that on the 29th of July there arrived by goods train from York a box and a bundle, addressed to "Smith," to be left "till called for." Lombard subsequently called for the goods, and, as he produced a receipt for them from York, they were delivered up to him at 5, Chatham-villas, Chatham-street, Leeds. Mrs. Fanny Burton, of 5, Chatham-villas, Chatham-street, stated that Lombard (who had formerly lodged with her) came, accompanied by a woman and a boy, to her house on the 26th of July. Lombard called the woman "Mother," and the lad "Sam." They lived together as man and wife until the 6th August, and then they removed their goods to the house 88, Templar-street, stating that they were about to open a shop in that place. Prisoner, on being charged, made the following statement: I met Mrs. Jackson at York, and she had then possession of the property. She left Norton previously to meeting me with the property in her possession. She wanted to know where she was to go to. She had an idea of going to Bradford, and she asked me to accompany her. I did so, and we afterwards came to Leeds. When in Leeds she wanted to settle here—to begin business for herself. The property I am charged with stealing was mixed up together with mine, and unpacked and put in anyhow. Mr. Ferns, who appeared for the prisoner, stated that Mrs. Jackson and his wife had been living together since this charge was preferred against his client. The magistrates intimated that they hoped the re-united couple might be happy, but that they could not suffer such a scoundrel as the prisoner to escape. They should therefore remand the case for a week, in order to give the police time to supply the connecting link of evidence with respect to the removal of the goods from Malton to York. Remanded accordingly.

At the Doncaster West Riding police-court, on Saturday, before William Aldam, Esq., and other magistrates, a respectable-looking man was brought up, charged with shooting at a boy named Isaac Taylor, twelve years of age, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The facts of the case were somewhat extraordinary. On the 8th instant it appeared that the boy had a gun and some powder given to him to "tent" in one of the fields of his master, Mr. Stacey, farmer, of Wilby, near Doncaster, and unknown to his employer he loaded it with cut lead and shot. Thus loaded, he took it into the stack-garth, where some men were thrashing wheat and stacking the straw, and began to throw dead mice at the man Pollitt, who threatened Taylor that if he threw any more at him he would shoot him. Taylor did not discontinue, and Pollitt got off the stack, and though told that the gun was loaded he raised it and shot Taylor in the abdomen. Two witnesses were called, but they stated that they did not hear Taylor tell the man that the gun was loaded. The Bench decided that the case should be sent for trial at the sessions for unlawful wounding only, as they did not consider the prisoner had any intention of doing grievous bodily harm. The youth was most seriously injured, but he was now in a fair way to recover. The case was sent for trial to the next session for the West Riding.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At the volunteer review and gala held at Boston on Monday last, Professor Simmons, who was engaged for the occasion, achieved a highly successful balloon ascent, in the presence of about 14,000 spectators. At five o'clock, his beautiful machine being fully inflated, the professor took his seat in the car, accompanied by a young man named Chambers, printer, of the town. A more magnificent ascent can scarcely be imagined, and the aeronaut, as soon as the balloon cleared the trees of the park, gracefully climbed the rigging of his aerial machine, and seated himself upon a small hoop, where he remained until the balloon reached such an altitude that he could scarcely be observed. The balloon majestically hovered over the park from where the ascent was made, fully a quarter of an hour, at an altitude of about 4,000 feet, and then meeting with a slight current of wind, was borne off toward the German Ocean. The professor now thought it advisable to alight with his passenger, and therefore made a descent in a beautiful meadow, and after leaving his companion safe on *terra firma*, made another beautiful ascent, and in a few minutes was lost to view beyond the clouds. The aeronaut after being up the second time about three quarters of an hour, descended below the clouds strata to know if beside his whereabouts, when he was observed to be proceeding across the Wash towards Lynn Regis; but dexterously bringing his machine to a lower altitude, he struck a current of wind, blowing on the eastward. The Wash was completely dotted with boats, spectators, no doubt, that the professor would take a dip amongst them. A second safe descent was accomplished in a meadow at Lynn, and the aeronaut, after packing up his huge machine after a voyage through the air of about an hour and three quarters) safely at Boston, and was warmly greeted on his arrival in the park.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—A deplorable accident has just occurred near Harlech, North Wales, by which eight lives have been sacrificed. The ferry-boat which plies between Harlech and Port Madoc was returning to the former place with nine passengers, the wind at the time blowing stiffly from the south-west. When about half-way across, the boat became unmanageable and capsized. The unfortunate passengers were for a few minutes seen from the shore stretching their arms for help, and with piercing screams imploring assistance in the most heartrending manner. A second ferry boat was following not far off, and its occupants made the utmost exertions to reach the spot, happily succeeding in saving two persons, one of whom was a woman. Seven of the bodies have been recovered, the last, that of Miss Jane Parry, of Harlech, is still undiscovered. The event has cast a deep gloom over the locality. Many among those lost were relatives, fishermen, or mariners. An inquest has been held, and a verdict in accordance returned.

KENT.—On Tuesday last, as a lady was walking down the lower steps of the jetty at Margate, the wind, which was blowing almost a gale at the time, caught under her crinoline and she fell over into the sea. In falling, it is supposed her head came in contact with one of the boats, as she received a severe cut over the eye. One of the sailors, as soon as he saw what had occurred, jumped into the water and brought her out.

BERKSHIRE.—Some progress has been made during the week with the wheat harvest, and the earliest reaped in the neighbourhood of Reading has been carried in many instances. But reaping even yet cannot be called general, for in the less forward districts westward it has hardly commenced. The worst and lightest crops have been cut first, and these are by no means satisfactory, either in respect of quantity or quality. We hope that the later fields will give a better promise of a return, but taking the average of the wheat-growing lands, there cannot be anything approaching to a good, or even a fair yield. The barley is likely to be more profitable than the wheat crop. A large breadth was sown, in consequence of the gradual approximation of the price to that of wheat, and the certainty of a good demand. The late rains, though they have hindered harvest operations, have done good to the root crops. Altogether the harvest season looks rather gloomy at present, but a few hot days would quite change the appearance of things.

Last week some mischievous persons amused themselves by violently ringing the bells and throwing stones at the houses in the Queen's-crescent, Reading. A local paper states that as the offenders could not be detected, "some people were actually foolish enough to think that it was done by a ghost."

CORNWALL.—John Doidge, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death for the wilful murder of John Drew, at St. Stephen-by-Launceston, on the 7th of June last, was executed on Monday in the front of the county gaol at Bodmin. His general demeanour has been subdued, and at times penitential, and he said little to any one except the Rev. W. F. Everest, the chaplain. The unhappy man appears to have been through life a very forlorn, neglected outcast—the illegitimate child of a most sinful mother, committed in infancy to the care of an old woman, who, as his foster mother, gave him little nurture of an educational character, but left him to grow up without any training, instruction, or guidance, and through life he had run a rebellious, ungodly course to the direful termination on the morrow. As may naturally be surmised, the task of breaking the nature of such a wretched man has been well-nigh hopeless, but the constant exhortations of the chaplain to penitence, faith, and submission to the Divine will, led the culprit to confess his crime, and to acknowledge that he deserved all that had come upon him. He expressed himself in terms of forgiveness of those whom he thought spoke more than the truth to procure his condemnation. The wretched man has, throughout the period of his conviction, attended chapel, with much apparent devotedness. His ignorance, however, evidently rendered it hard for him to catch even a glimpse of hope through the darkness of his past sad life.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—A prize fight took place at Hereford on Sunday morning, which resulted in the death of one of the combatants. The two principals were William Morris, a mason, and Thomas Granger, a hay-trusser. The parties were drinking together with some companions late on Saturday night, when a quarrel ensued, and it was agreed to settle their differences by a fight—William Preece agreeing to act as second to Granger, and Shadrach Davis as second to Morris. The parties met in a field called the Bartonsham-meadows, at two o'clock on Sunday morning, when Morris and Granger expressed a wish for the fight to be postponed, but Preece urged them to have one round, and they stripped. In the seventh round, Granger could not come up to time, and on his second going to him he found him insensible. Granger was then conveyed to Preece's house, where he was deposited on the kitchen flags, no one appearing to care what became of him, or to ascertain whether he was dead or alive. On Preece's father coming down-stairs later in the morning, he found the dead body, and went and informed the police. Superintendent Davies had the body removed to the station-house, and adopted measures for the apprehension of Morris and the two seconds. They were brought up on Monday before W. Bullock, Esq., and a full bench of magistrates, charged with wilfully slaying Thomas Granger. After some preliminary evidence had been taken, the prisoners were remanded till next Monday, and the police received instructions to take them before the coroner, P. Warburton, Esq., who is at present holding an inquest on the body. At the post-mortem examination of the body, the conclusion arrived at is that the cause of death was effusion of blood on the brain, caused by a blow or a kick.

WILTSHIRE.—On the 11th inst., James Matthews, a workman in the employ of Mr. Frederick Richard Fisher, of the High-street, builder, performed his annual feat of ascending from the small weather door up the iron handles to the summit of the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, for the purpose of oiling the vane. Before descending, he got astride the iron cross-bar above the vane, which is at an altitude of more than 400 feet from *terra firma*.

OXON.—Last week, Mr. Matthews, farmer, of Sandford, near Abingdon, sustained a grievous loss through an act of inadvertence. Somewhere about his stable premises one of his men found a parcel, which was supposed to be doctor's stuff for horses, and under that impression Mr. Matthews told his carter to give a little to his animals, saying it would do them good. Soon afterwards, however, alarming symptoms showed themselves, and six of them, worth £200, are since dead. It was afterwards discovered that the stuff was an arsenical mixture for destroying vermin.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—A rare feat in angling was performed last week by Mr. W. Mitchell, St. David-street, Brechin, at the West Water. In the course of a few hours he caught thirteen dozen of fine trout, being the best basketful that has come to the ancient city for a long time.

SCOTLAND.—On Saturday, the 9th instant, Mr. Antony Preston son of the respected collector of Customs at Aberdeen, went out to Cove, along with a younger brother (aged about twelve), for the purpose of taking a ramble among the rocks there. After bathing in the sea, they endeavoured to ascend a rock, to avoid a circuitous route homewards. The younger had ascended a considerable height, when the elder lad, who was before him, called out, "I'm up." In a moment afterwards, a large stone came rolling down past the younger boy, his brother's cap falling at his feet. On looking up he saw his brother in mid-air, falling down with great velocity, head foremost. In the fall he struck a projecting piece of rock, and eventually fell into the sea upon his face, sinking immediately without a struggle, the surface of the water being coloured with blood from the wounds inflicted by the fall. The younger boy, though, of course, greatly alarmed, seems to have acted very judiciously. Getting to the foot of the rock, he had to walk two miles before he could procure any assistance. Some railway labourers then came to the spot, and, with the assistance of some fishers, the body was recovered. It was then conveyed to Portlethen station, and, in obedience to a telegram from the afflicted father, was brought to town the same evening. Deceased, who had nearly completed his seventeenth year, was a student at the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen. Much sympathy is felt with Mr. Preston and the sorrowing family.

IRELAND.—The appointment of the new Primate will probably be officially announced before many days have elapsed. There never has been any intention of promoting an English ecclesiastic to that important post, although the state of the Irish Bench is such as might well have vindicated such a policy. The names of the Dean of Westminster, and even that of the Bishop of London, have been circulated without any authority, and the same may be said concerning the Bishop of Bath and Wells, although greater probability was given to the rumour by adding that an Irishman was to fill the English vacancy. We may add that the income of the future Primate is no longer to be £15,000, but £10,000 gross, or about £9,000 net. The incoming Primate must also pay to the Ecclesiastical Fund £15,000 for the Archiepiscopal palace, three-fourths of which will, however, be a charge devolving on his successor, the whole £15,000 requiring to be paid off in equal proportions by the four Archbishops succeeding the deceased. It cannot, therefore, be expected that any future Primate will be able to equal the princely munificence of Lord John Beresford. We have been told that a private memorandum notes the payment of gifts amounting to £8,600 in the past year alone, exclusive of that hospitality which he showed to all his clergy.

We understand that the choice of the Irish peers is likely to fall upon Viscount Hawarden, as representative peer, in the room of the late Viscount Dungannon. "A better selection," it says, "could not be made. Lord Hawarden is one of our resident landlords, and has already proved himself an intelligent and useful public man."

EXTRAORDINARY ACCUSATIONS AGAINST AN EX. M.P.

A trial was begun at Guildford assizes on Monday, before Baron Martin, which we think is destined to take a prominent place among the *causes célèbres* of England. The history of Mr. Roupell, ex-M.P. for Lambeth, must still be fresh in general recollection. His sudden and extraordinary popularity in the borough; his unbounded liberality; his mysterious disappearance. The trial of Monday recounts the sequel. Mr. Roupel himself appeared in the witness-box, and confessed to a series of fraud, forgery, and perjury, planned with a coolness, conducted with a dexterity, and persevered in, for a course of years, that can hardly be paralleled in our criminal annals, except, perhaps, in the case of the late John Sadleir. Whether his present evidence is true or false—whether his self-accusations are but a new form of fraud, or caused by compunction at the ruin he has inflicted on his family, is impossible to say. The trial, however, did not proceed to its usual termination; for a compromise was agreed to, by which the cost of William Roupell's fraud was to be equally borne by both parties and on that understanding a juror was withdrawn. Roupell was by direction of the judge taken into custody, was examined before the borough magistrates, and committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

The river Mississippi (says the *Post Boy* of June 4, 1761) is now near 1,500 miles navigable, and has several rivers running into it both from the east and west, some of which are one, two, and some above three hundred miles navigable. The land is so rich and the soil so deep, especially in the south parts of it, that in many places one may run a soldier's pike up to the head without meeting with a rock or stone. Its south parts are so warm, and the land so rich, that the French, who live near the city of New Orleans, which is 150 miles up from the mouth of that river, have planted and made good sugar these five years last past. What an immense and extensive trade will that city have which is the seaport (as New Orleans now is) to all this extensive country, which is capable of producing everything—sugar, wine, &c.—if civilised, cultivated, and peopled, as it may probably be in a few centuries! The crown of England has a right by discovery and taking possession of all this country; and King Charles II. granted it to the ancestors of the late Dr. Cox, but they neglected to settle and people it; and Sir Francis Drake took possession on the west side of it, as far north as lat. 42, and a great way south of that, for Queen Elizabeth, but the English neglected to settle it. The French came and built the city of New Orleans, fifty leagues up the river, and a fort or two about sixty miles below the city. The city and the forts might have been easily taken the last winter—the best time to take it in, it being so warm there. If we had sent 2,000 or 3,000 men down the river Ohio into the Mississippi, and thither, in large boats, as there is timber enough on its banks to build them with, the English might have been in possession of all North America (except Cape Florida and the north part of Mexico, which belong to Spain), and our king would then have been in possession of both the north and south passages to all that fine country, and to Canada also, and no way left for the French to come at either of them. The French there now are, and ever will be, enemies to the English, and have lately stirred up the Cherokees and other Indian nations, to fall upon the remote western part of Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, and commit so many barbarous murders on the English subjects as they have lately done there.

A sad accident has occurred at the Appledore station of the South Eastern Railway, resulting in the death, almost instantaneously, of a porter in the employ of the company, of the name of Edward Gurr, a young man thirty-eight years of age. It appears that the deceased and three other men were engaged shunting some trucks on the siding when the accident happened. The deceased went between the trucks for the purpose of coupling them, when his foot slipped, and he was caught between the buffers, his body being completely crushed in a frightful manner, and the liver burst. The poor fellow was immediately removed on to the platform, but he died almost immediately. On Saturday afternoon one of the county coroners for Kent, Mr. Thomas Thorpe Delasaure, came over to Appledore, and made some inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of the deceased, but as there did not appear to be anything of a suspicious character involved in it, but that it had resulted entirely from accident, the coroner did not deem it necessary to issue a warrant for he holding of an inquisition upon the body. He merely gave an order for its burial, and took his departure.

A letter from Chamounix announces another successful ascent of Mont Blanc. One of the party was a young English lady, Miss Walker, who had previously ascended the Aiguille du Goute. Miss Walker is the fifth lady who has accomplished this feat in the last half century. The others were Mademoiselle Paradis, in 1809; Mademoiselle Henrietta d'Angeville, in 1838; Mrs. Hamilton, in 1854; and Mademoiselle Formaun, in 1856.

A new variety of the flying fish was recently caught near 150 miles from Melbourne, in Australia. It was seventeen inches long, the back had a beautiful rose colour. The fins were of disproportionately large and [illegible]

EXPLOSION AT HOUNSLOW POWDER MILLS.

On Tuesday week, an inquiry was instituted by Mr. J. Bird, coroner for West Middlesex, at the Hounslow powder works, into the circumstances attending the explosion of three powder mills, on the 8th inst., by which John Bennett, aged thirty-five, was killed, and another man, named Shrieve, was so seriously injured that he is not expected to recover. The coroner and jury proceeded to view the scene of the calamity. The explosion had been so violent that the enormous millstones were in some instances, completely shivered to pieces.

Mr. George Bennett, a foreman, described the injuries from which deceased died in a few hours after the accident. The other man was stated to be blind, and in a deplorable state.

James Evans, engine-driver, said that on Friday, the 8th inst., about three o'clock in the afternoon, an explosion of three mills took place simultaneously. The engine had been still for three minutes previous, and the mills were also still. The deceased, Bennett had been at work in the centre mill, and witness went to that mill immediately after the explosion, but deceased was not in it. In the western mill he found William Shrieve, who was terribly burnt, and took him to the tank of water, and immersed him in it. He only complained of suffering, and said nothing about the origin of the occurrence. The engine had been stopped by the order of Mr. Savin, in order to discharge the mills. The men had only entered the mills just before the explosion.

James York, millwright, said that when he heard the explosion he ran to the spot, and found three mills blown up. Deceased was lying outside one of them, near the tank. Witness procured assistance, and placed him in the water. Oil was then got and applied to him. He was unable to speak, or to give any information about the accident. Witness could not say which of the mills blew up first.

D. Saville, day-foreman of three exploded mills, said that at the time in question he gave orders to Evans to stop the engine. In about three minutes afterwards witness was in the eastern mill, when he heard an explosion. He ran out, and threw himself down when he got a few yards off. The mill which he had just left then exploded over him. He could not account for the occurrence, and he could not say whether there were two explosions in the first instance or only one. Witness had just removed half of the prepared material into a tub, by means of a wooden scuppett. A copper paddle was used to scrape off any material that adhered to the runner. The quantity of powder in each mill was about 46lbs. He would swear that there were not 100lbs. in each mill. His orders were not to exceed 46lbs, and he guessed that quantity when he measured into the charge tub.

The man Shrieve was stated to be quite ignorant of the manner in which the explosion was caused. He was in the act of scraping the powder with the copper paddle, when the fire came all at once, and he heard but one report.

The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was killed by the explosion of a powder-mill, but how the said explosion was caused, there was no evidence to show."

Having despatched an artist to the spot immediately, we are enabled to give our subscribers a vivid idea of the terrific nature of the explosion.

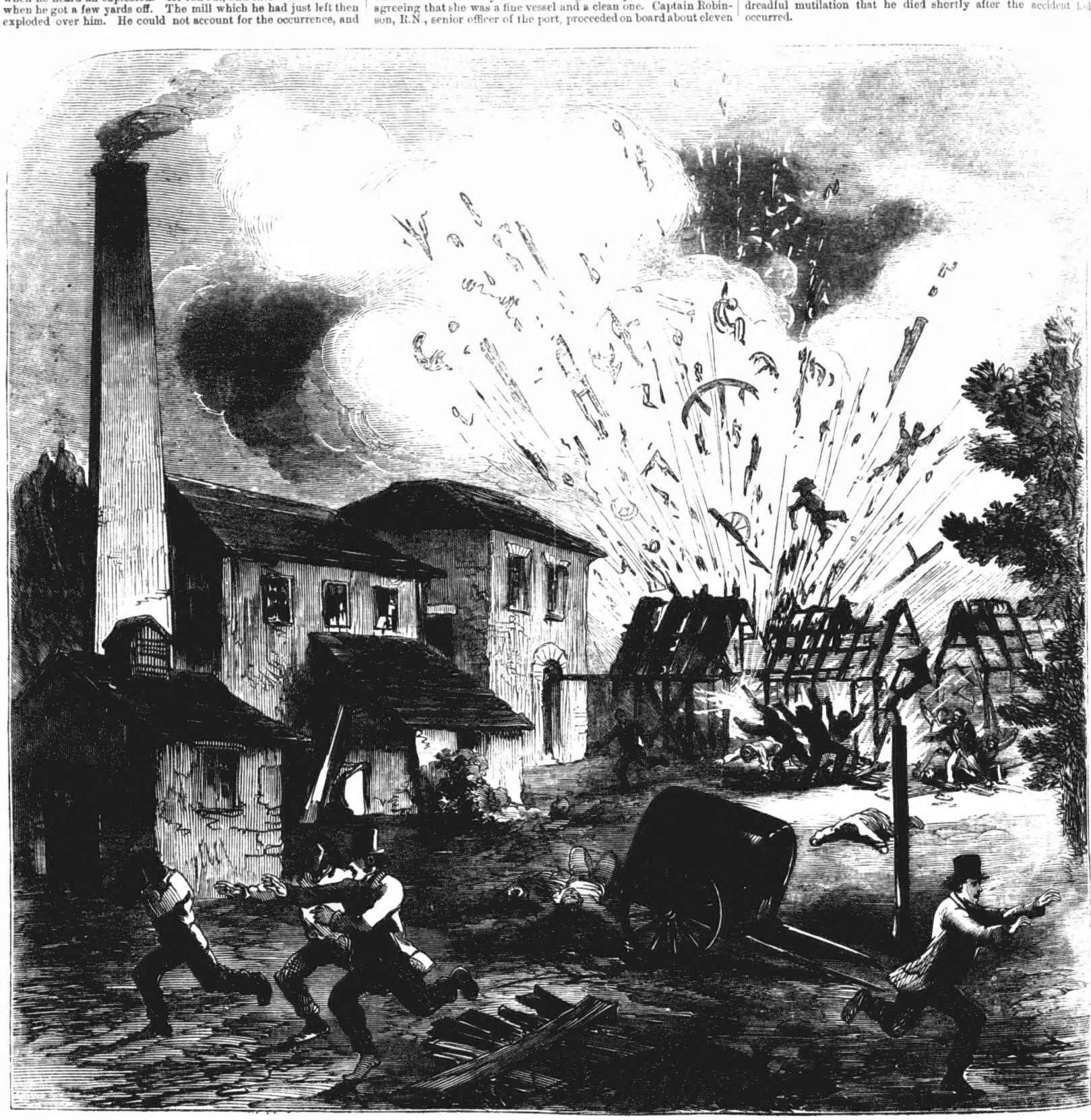
THE TUSCARORA AT KINGSTOWN.

This Federal sloop of war has returned to Kingstown. She arrived at 4.30 a.m. on Sunday, from Ramsay, Isle of Man, which she left at eight o'clock on the previous evening. We understand that she was visited by hundreds when lying in the roadstead, and on her departure from the island there was quite a demonstration. An excursion steamer was put out from Douglas heavily freighted with people to catch a parting glimpse of her, and small boats crowded around her. Cheers rent the air, and myriads of rockets and blue-lights were let off in her honour. The "sons of the ocean" on board the Tuscarora returned the farewell of the Manx by three hearty cheers, and thus they left. On her arrival at Kingstown she anchored about a mile from the pier to the southward. At half-past two she shifted her position by anchoring in a portion of the man-of-war roads, about two miles from the pier. The noble vessel was visited by several during the day, and all united in agreeing that she was a fine vessel and a clean one. Captain Robinson, R.N., senior officer of the port, proceeded on board about eleven o'clock. M. B. Hammond, Esq., United States' Consul, also went on board. The engines of this craft must be nearly tired out, and require overhauling, having been under steam since the 5th of last December. During the long period she was having an eye on the Sumter at Gibraltar, and the Nashville at Southampton, her steam was kept up ready for a run. About a ton weight of breadstuff was put on board on Monday. She had gone out to sea in expectation of finding a collier, which, according to arrangement, would supply her with coals; but when she arrived at the appointed meeting-place, no collier was to be seen, and consequently she had to return again to Kingstown without having accomplished the object of her sudden departure. The officers and crew were as courteous and attentive to all visitors to their beautiful steamer on this day as they were during the past few days; but at half-past one o'clock all visitors were prohibited from going on board, as the vessel is about to move a little further into the bay. The Tuscarora is expected to leave Kingstown at six or seven o'clock this evening, when she will, it is supposed, proceed to some French port, where the captain expects to obtain a supply of coals, as he anticipates no such difficulty in France in coaling his vessel as he has experienced in Kingstown, in consequence of the proclamation of neutrality

Considerable surprise existed on Monday at the announcement that the Ajax would return immediately. It is almost certain, however, that she will arrive before Sunday. There is much speculation as to why her cruise should be cut so short, but it is supposed that the mysterious movements of the Tuscarora have something to do with it.

A flock of ninety-six sheep, belonging to a farmer named Soubeyre, residing at Serres (Haute-Loire), was attacked a few nights since by a band of wolves, which killed twenty-three, and worried twelve others.

As a platelayer, employed on the North Staffordshire Railway, was passing across the rails at the Stoke station, he was knocked down by the engine of the early train, which was just then running in. The wheels went completely over his body, causing such dreadful mutilation that he died shortly after the accident had occurred.



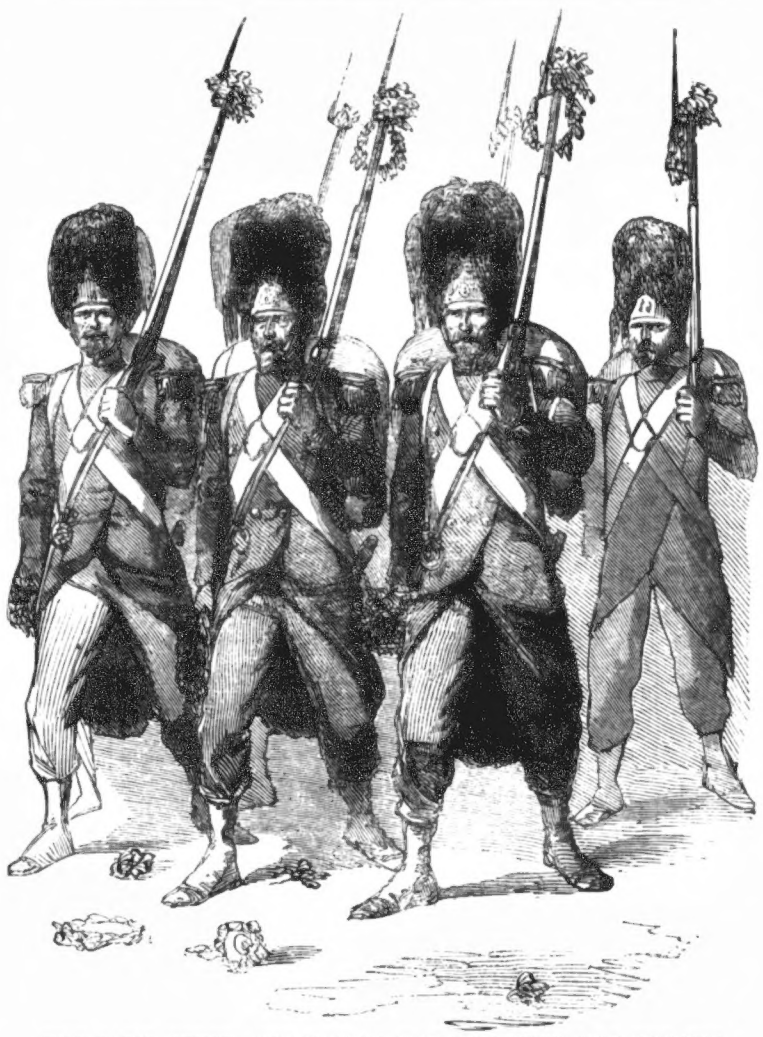
THE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT HOUNSLOW POWDER MILLS.

THE PARIS FETES.

THE *fete* of the present year, bore a strong resemblance to all other pageants which have preceded it, save that there was a remarkable falling off in the extent and splendour of the illuminations and fireworks, and a falling of, still more remarkable, in the numbers who flock to see the show. The Champs Elysees, the bridges, the noble quays which fringe the Seine, were a world too wide for the sight-seers. In former years, every train from the distant provinces poured forth its thousands of excursionists into the streets of Paris, the spectator who looked down from the Place de la Concorde upon the dense multitude below marvelled how the compact mass could have squeezed itself into so small a place. It would seem, however, that the people are becoming weary of these amusements, as the Municipality is becoming weary of expending untold of sums in a *coll;fist*.

There is no denying, however, the animated scene in the French capital. There was a considerable display of bunting, which, from the uniformity of colour, had a sameness, destroying the effect of the display. The streets were entirely in the possession of the people, and they appeared to enjoy themselves mightily in both extremities of the capital. Up at the Barriere du Trone, miles of booths and acres of shows were planted; but nowhere was the crowd so dense during the day as on the Esplanade of the Invalides, for there two theatres were arranged for military performances, two stages for tight-rope dancing and tumbling, and four *mats de cocagne*, each bearing amidst a circle of foliage which crowned its summit a gold watch, a silver spoon and fork, a silver drinking-cup, and a meerschaum pipe. Whoever reached the top could take his choice of the articles above, and as is often the case in the affairs of life, they who first made the attempt only served to render the passage more easy for those who came after. Booths and shows of all kinds were arranged around the Esplanade, and horsemanship, wrestling posture-making, and monsters of various kinds were there to be seen at prices varying from two sous to half a franc. At one point could be seen "La Belle Geante Parisienne," to whom all the crowned heads, Princes, and Grand Dukes of Europe (as an elderly man with a long beard, standing in front of the booth, informed the crowd) made it a point of duty to pay a visit whenever they came to Paris. Whereupon the spectators believing that they could not be wrong in following the example of such great personages, ascended the *estrade* with great alacrity and paid their money with wonderful resolution. Garibaldi, whose career was represented at another show in a series of pictures three feet long by two high, would certainly never think of exciting difficulties in Sicily, were he aware of the splendid manner in which he was depicted by a Parisian artist. He would assuredly come off post-haste to the French capital to enjoy the gratification of his triumph on the Esplanade of the Invalides (not so likely where he now is with Rome for the object). Photographers' caravans were in great abundance, and the charge for a likeness not high .but, like the Miss Flamborough's portrait, it would have benefitted by some little knowledge of his art on the part of the artist. While the revelry was at the hottest during the day, and the multitudes most compact on the Place des Invalides, the Emperor and Empress drove at a slow, walking pace into the very midst of the people, and appeared to take part in the festivities. While Paris is flocked with myriads of Italians, brooding over the many wrongs, real or imaginary, which they lay to the Emperor's charge — while threats are muttered by white lips, at which the boldest stand aghast, and Garibaldi shouts out "Rome or death" to his impressionable legions — then, while the capital was most crowded, and all such men were abroad, did this extraordinary man come boldly into their midst, alone, unattended, undefended, without any escort, accompanied by the illustrious lady, to whose legitimist influence is attributed the persistence in that policy which has driven Garibaldi to desperation. Thus he drove along at a slower pace than an invalid would walk, through the large crowd which gathered round his carriage. Every Englishman must pay his tribute to this indomitable pluck, and contrast it with the late citizen King's skulking poltroonery. The Imperial carriage was followed by six others, full of attendants. In one of these sat the chief of the staff of the Emperor's personal police, M. Gyrvoix, whose anxiety was ludicrous, as the people pressed around their ruler's carriage. The Emperor looked remarkably well, and was well received. The Empress appeared more beautiful than ever. She wore a white bonnet, with blue trimmings, which gave her the appearance of the loveliest lady that eye ever gazed upon.

To those who are accustomed to the brilliant glare of a London illumination on a Royal birthday, or some festival for public rejoicing, the streets of Paris must have appeared, as the Master of Ravenswood would say, "dark as a wolf's throat." The public edifices were dressed up for the occasion with flags and a thin white line of gas. Baron Rothschild's three mansions occupy nearly one half of the Rue Laffitte; from his windows hung a few paper lanterns, which, including their candles, shed a very dim religious light from the Hebrew's palace, and may have diminished his small means by some fifteen francs. The very most was made of the few muttons which glimmered at his lattices, for he is not the man to hide his light under a bushel. Even the gas company round the corner could not get up



THE PARIS FETES.—GRENADIERS MARCHING PAST THE EMPEROR.



THE PARIS FETES.—SCENE IN THE NEW SQUARE, LOUVOIS.

anything better than a feeble flicker, which would have paled its ineffectual fires before the glare of a first-rate London shop. The Duke de Morny's palace may be cited as a brilliant exception, the whole façade fronting the quay was one mass of light; but the Duke laid himself open to no charge of extravagance, his abode, being a public edifice was illuminated at the State's charge. Another exception was remarked in the offices of the South-Eastern Railway Company, which was very tastefully illuminated, contrasting most favourably with the neighbouring conjuror. Robert Houdin, and the photographer, Disdui, in the Boulevard des Italiens. The company's respected agent, Mr. Bingley, may, indeed, boast of having out-blazed all his neighbours on this occasion. The Champs Elysees, up to the Barriere de l'Etoile, from the Place de la Concorde, have formerly flared with grease-pots which might have vied as an olfactory nuisance with the grease-pots we read of in the Chinese despatches; the more cleanly luminary gas was last night substituted for grease and oil, with very excellent effect, which might have been judiciously increased by the addition of some more jets. Indeed the insufficiency of the illuminating power was the theme of very general remark. In the Place de la Concorde the Tritons and Naiads in the fountains squirted their waters over "shining rows" (like Cowper's needles) of lights, which shone as brilliantly through the seething waters as the Greek fire of old. It would have broken the heart of that celebrated distiller, Mr. Hodges, now more famous than any of Moore's fire-worshippers, to have seen how steadily the lights blazed on in defiance of the ceaseless playing of the splashing spray around. The Tour St. Jacques was a most striking object with its painted windows clearly shown forth by the rows of gas running all round. The Hotel de Ville was particularly brilliant, gas running along the cornices and winding around the old turrets and clock in the centre, while the façade was decked out with flags, eagles, and wreaths of foliage. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, the Palais de Justice, the Institute, the Bank of France, the Bourse, the Place Vendome and the column in the centre were all handsomely lit up. The cross on the top of the Pantheon had been taken down and replaced by a larger one, which was brilliantly illuminated, together with the upper part of the cupola. The foreign embassies also stood forth in light, and that of England in the Faubourg Saint Honore had the letter N E in gas, surmounted by the Imperial crown. N E and *plus ultra*. At nine o'clock the fireworks, which were far less splendid than in former years, yet still far superior to our English displays were exhibited. But the chief attraction to the crowds who thronged the streets of the French capital was the review on the Champ de Mars—at which about 70,000 men were present. The Emperor, accompanied by a brilliant staff, and by the Empress in an open carriage, passed up and down the immense lines of soldiers, receiving a rare ovation from each regiment—after which the whole army marched past and returned to their various barracks.

On Friday afternoon, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, left the Tuileries in an open carriage, and drove, not without some difficulty, along the line of Boulevards, the Quai d'Orsay, and the Esplanade des Invalides. Their Majesties were received everywhere with enthusiasm.

THE NAPOLEON FETES.

Marshal Magnan had addressed to the National Guard and the regular troops that took part in the review of the 14th of August a complimentary order of the day. Moreover, the Commandant of the National Guard has received the following letter from the Minister of the Interior:—

"My Dear General,—Before quitting the Champ de Mars, his Majesty directed the Marshal commanding the army of Paris to compliment you on the fine appearance and quite military discipline of the National Guard of the Seine. Nothing could be more flattering for the battalions placed under your orders than this august testimony transmitted by one of the leaders of the army. But it is for me now, my dear general, to tell you how much the Emperor has been touched by the sentiments which the National Guard manifested towards him, and the acclamations with which it saluted the Empress and the Imperial Prince. Pray thank the National Guard for having shown once more, and in such a brilliant manner, the complete union of the population of Paris and the army in attachment to the dynasty of the Emperor.

"Receive, my dear general, &c.,
(Signed) "F. de Persigny."

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Parry Eardley Wilmot, C.B., was on Saturday appointed by the First Lord of the Admiralty to the command of the Rattlesnake, 21, screw corvette, fitting at Devonport, as commodore's ship for the West Coast of Africa, and will shortly sail for the above station as successor to Commodore William Edmonstone, whose period of service has expired. Captain Wilmot was born in April, 1815, and entered the navy through the college in August, 1828. He embarked in June, 1830, in the Woolf, 18, and was engaged in various operations against the Malay pirates. He was also at Canton, in the early part of 1832, when the Chinese first began to trouble us. He passed his examination in September, 1834, and as mate of the Actæon, 28, in the Pacific, discovered a group of islands which bear his name. He was in the Castor, 36, on the coast of Spain, and was promoted to Lieutenant, July 3, 1840, and served in the Powerful, 84, on the coast of Syria, and blockade of Alexandria; was in the Wolverine, 16, at the close of the war, in blockading Canton, and was flag-lieutenant to Sir William Parker there, and subsequently in the Mediterranean. He was promoted February 28, 1847, to the vacancy caused by Captain Lockyer's death, and commanded the Spartan, 22, for four months, and was second captain of the Superb, 80, in the Mediterranean, from September, 1847, until paid off in November, 1848. He commanded the Harlequin, 12, on the coast of Africa, from November, 1850, to the close of 1853, and was posted April 29, 1854. He commanded the Sphinx, 6, in the Mediterranean, from September, 1854, to the spring of 1857, and the Nile, 90, and Sans Pareil, 70, at Queenstown and Devonport, from December, 1858, to July, 1861. He is author of several good and instructive little works on manning the navy, &c., and of a most valuable dictionary and code of signals.

The Prince of Wales and the Volunteers.—The first meeting of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association will be held next month. The proceedings will extend over five days, the whole closing with an entertainment which the High Sheriff of the county (Mr. R. J. H. Harvey) proposes to give to the volunteers. The troops assembled are expected to be under the command of Major-General Wilson, upon whose operations, "before Delhi" the attention of the world was centred some five years since. The High Sheriff has already issued 2,000 invitations, and as the Prince of Wales will be on a visit to his shooting estate in Norfolk at the same time, an effort will be made to induce his Royal Highness to honour the *fête* with his presence.

On the 15th inst., an alarming explosion took place at the gunpowder manufactory of Messrs. Lawrence and Son, which is distant about three-quarters of a mile from Battle. The mill was going at the time and contained about half a charge of gunpowder, but very fortunately there was no person in it. The explosion carried the roof entirely off, and destroyed the sides of the mill, leaving, as we believe, the machinery uninjured. Much alarm was naturally felt, but it was soon ascertained that no one was hurt. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 25, Wellington-street, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** The Illustrated Weekly News will be forwarded to any address free by post for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in postage stamps or otherwise.

G. F. Nixon.—Declined with thanks. The MS. can be obtained on application at our office.

Engineer.—The height of the rock of Gibraltar is estimated to be 1,437 English feet.

An Apprentice.—Unless the indenture contains a clause which vacates it in case of the master's executing such an assignment, the apprentice is bound to serve. Bankruptcy is a discharge of the indenture. (See 12 and 13 Vic., c. 106, s. 179.) But there is no similar provisions with respect either to insolvency or assignment for benefit of creditors.

Chemist.—As a preparation, otto of roses cannot be properly made from English rose leaves, or in an English climate. In Persia it is obtained by maceration in water, the oleaginous principle floating on the surface, from which it is gathered by means of clean cotton.

Young Watchmaker.—Galileo, when under twenty years of age, was standing one day in the metropolitan church of Pisa, when he observed a lamp, which was suspended from the ceiling, and which had been disturbed by accident, swing backwards and forwards. This was a thing so common, that thousands, no doubt, had observed it before: but Galileo, struck with the regularity with which it moved backwards and forwards, reflected upon it, and perfected the method now in use of measuring time by means of a pendulum.

Emily R.—This book is a register of the lands of England, framed by order of William the Conqueror. It was sometimes termed "Rotulus Witonia," and was the book from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenures, and services of the land therein described. The original is comprised in two volumes, one a large folio, the other a quarto.

A. B. Clapham.—The privilege of keeping a post-office receiving-office may be obtained by presenting a memorial to the Postmaster-General, signed by the neighbours, and showing the distance from the nearest receiving-house.

G. B.—All skilled artificers are eligible. Apply at the office, which we believe is in Parliament-street.

W. B. Prestleigh.—We should advise you to abide by the decision of the judge, and pay the money, otherwise execution will be issued.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W A. M.	L. B P. M.
23	S	Duke of Buckingham assassinated, 1628	0 36	1 0
24	S	*10th Sunday after Trinity*	1 22	1 41
25	M	Watt, Steam Engine, died, 1819	1 59	2 16
26	T	Prince Consort born, 1819	2 33	2 49
27	W	Thomson, poet, died, 1748	3 8	3 26
28	T	St. Augustine	3 42	3 59
29	F	John Baptist beheaded	4 16	4 36

Moon's changes.—25—New moon 9h. 40m. a.m.

Sunday Lessons.

Morning.	*Evening.*
24.—1 Kings, 18; Acts 15.	24.—1 Kings, 22; 1 John, 1.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

It should be thoroughly understood that whatever blood may be shed in Italy in the present movement will be on the head of the French Emperor. Louis Napoleon, and Louis Napoleon alone, will be personally and individually responsible for whatever ill consequences may ensue from the present agitation. The Emperor of the French has declared that the empire is peace, and he wilfully and deliberately seeks to foment civil war in Italy, and to provoke a war, an unequal war, between Italy and France, by wrongfully usurping the possession of Rome. He is endangering the peace of Europe. The French Emperor gratuitously and spontaneously promised to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, and fulfils his promise by keeping possession of the Italian capital against the will of the whole Italian nation. The French Emperor professes to hold his position by the will of the people of France, and boasts that he is the great upholder of order; yet under the pretence of supporting the Pope against the will of the people of Italy, he seizes and holds no less against their will the capital of the Italian nation, and thereby wilfully jeopardises the peace of the world. But this pretext of supporting the Pope is a flagrant insult to the common sense of the world. Nobody believes in it; least of all the French Emperor himself. Nobody wants to hurt the imbecile and obstinate old man called Pius IX.; but everybody in Italy wants Rome for the capital of the nation, and everybody out of Italy, but the Ultramontane priesthood and their dupes, approves the national and patriotic desire. Nobody anywhere objects to the Roman Catholics having the Pope for their spiritual head, if they please; but everybody with common sense and common justice denies that the Italian nation shall, if they please, be free from being oppressed by the anomalous and superannuated incubus of the Pope's temporal power. The Pope, as a temporal prince, is an anachronism. There is nothing like him left in the world, not even in Japan, where the spiritual and temporal functions are embodied in distinct personalities, as well as divided in their nature. Why should he need protection as a temporal prince, ruling against the will of his pretended subjects, and usurping the capital of Italy without right, and by virtue alone of French bayonets, the Pope is, by the very terms of his definition, a pretender, an usurper, an impostor. But the Press of free countries exercises a power before which the despotism of Louis Napolson and the other ephemeral tyrannies of the world will ultimately disappear and be abolished; and though their hordes of armed mercenaries may for a while trample down the righteous cause, even these cannot, in the prime and vigour of their brute force, prevent the truth from being proclaimed to the world, nor suppress even for a moment the inevitable judgment of mankind. All that the despots may do against this, in the way of persecution and political murder will but add to their own infamy and aggravate their own guilt and increase the severity of the final and inexorable verdict against them. Let them, therefore, pause and tremble in their career of fraud and blood hel. The handwriting is on the wall. Their power is departing from them. Their mercenary legions, which they count by hundreds of thousands, can hardly keep them steady on their thrones; and mid the rapidly increasing spread of Liberal ideas the very population whence these hosts are drawn and recruited will be parties in the issue against them. Let Louis Napoleon reflect what a conflict he may even now be precipitating. Let him reflect on the brink of what a precipice he at this moment stands. Is he prepared to provoke, in the most flagrantly unjust cause, and against his own gratuitous promises, a war with 25,000,000 of Italians? Does he not see that if the Italian nation rise in response to Garibaldi to take possession of their own capital that the Italian Government cannot hold them back?—that even if he succeeds in bringing about a civil war between the Italian people and Government, a collision with his own troops, which would be inevitable, would unite the whole nation and Government in a struggle for independence and unity, and for the expulsion of the French invaders of the soil and usurpers of the capital? Does he not know what Italian statesmen in such a crisis would immediately come into power? Is he prepared to undo whatever he has done in the Austrian war, and restore Austrian influence on Italian soil? Does he suppose such a war between liberty and despotism, between nationality and the tyranny of dynasties, would not spread like wildfire from Italy to other countries? True, the struggle must come, and even now is; but the question is whether it shall be worked out pacifically, by nationalities assuming Constitutional government in accordance with the national will, or whether it shall be done violently, by means of a general war of all nationalities against all despots and usurpers. For our part we recommend the usurpers and tyrants to submit to have their claws pared quietly and decently, and their teeth drawn under the soothing influence of chloroform; for if they refuse this they stand the chance of having them roughly torn out by the roots. Louis Napoleon, in the policy he has been pursuing at Rome, has been enacting the part of an anarchist and a disturber of the public peace of the world. He is brandishing a firebrand and threatening to set Europe in flames. His acts tend to a universal conflagration. He shakes a torch over a magazine of combustibles. And all this to illustrate the identity of the empire and peace. There is no good in pretending to ignore these things, or in seeking to cover them with soft diplomatic euphemisms. Such hypocrisy would be a betrayal no less of the truth than of the safety of Europe. The peace of the world is imperilled by Louis Napoleon; the cause of justice and truth and the rights of nations are trampled underfoot by him; and in the interests of these it is an imperative duty to speak out.

In New York the latest signs are not promising either for the needed reinforcements or for internal peace. The proceedings connected with the militia levy show that there had been no favourable reaction in the volunteer recruitment, but the reverse. The drafting had caused "immense excitement," and "large crowds" had applied for exemption papers; just as the Irish at St. Louis had met the summons by declaring that they were "British subjects." Another formidable sign is the expedient proposed by the New York Enlistment Committee that there should be "a general arming and enlistment of the people." Of course this implies that as much trouble was foreseen in the muster of *in*volunteers of the militia as of the volunteers, both classes being equally reluctant; but the device of arming the whole population is suggestive of more fearful "difficulties." One little incident exemplifies only the most trivial form of the embarrassment. An Irish mob had attacked a factory in Brooklyn, and had threatened to burn it, with the workpeople inside, their offence being that they were negroes. An antipathy for the Blacks has commonly existed among the working population from Ireland, partly, no doubt, because the coloured people were looked upon as rivals, at once dangerous and contemptible, in the competition for employment: still more because the "O's" and the "Macs" resented all kinds of association with the degraded caste; but most chiefly because the Celt is strongly moved by the instinct of aversion for a race alien to every one of the physical senses of the Caucasian. The Irish may largely recruit the rowdy classes of the Empire City, but very sparingly, we suspect, the Abolitionist associations. Others among the Northern citizens abominate the unhappy negroes, and a still greater number are growing discontented with the way in which the Government has managed the war. We have seen instances in which that feeling has burst forth. On the 1st of this month the disagreeable Tariff Bill came into operation; and if the revenue gained by the rush of imports to be included under the lower duties in the last week of July, we may be sure that trade and Custom-house officers have been equally quiet, and equally untroubled by money-taking during the weeks of August. On the 1st of next month comes into play that Tax Act which Congress scarcely dared to pass, and which the citizens, millions of whom are not less prejudiced on the subject of taxation than Wat Tyler himself, will regard as a personal insult. Numbers of these malcontents may be hot "for the war;" but if an American President cannot manage "to whip creation," and Jefferson Davis besides, he is not the man for their money. Moreover, does not the very collector who applies for it belong to the hatred Republican party? Is not his appointment "an electioneering job," a corrupt sale of office for the purchase of votes to sustain the Administration which has wasted the gold and blood of good men with a forty-Pitt power of recklessness, and which now seeks to redeem its losses by fining the citizens for its own offences? The collector is prostituting the authority of Washington to the uses of faction, and he has cheated Congress out of its warrant in order to play highwayman upon honest Democrats. The gorge of public virtue rises at the attempt—as we may be sure more than one disturbance will arise out of it in every city of the Union! It is at such a time that the New York Enlistment Committee proposes to secure a harvest of recruits by sowing weapons broadcast.

The Court.

MR. THEED has arrived at the Castle with the cast of his statue of the Prince Consort in the Highland dress, which her Majesty has desired to be placed at the foot of the staircase where the marble one is ultimately to be placed.

THE Duke of Newcastle has left his seat Clumber Park, Notts, for Balmoral.

IMMEDIATELY on the birth of the young Prince on Thursday morning, the Crown Prince made known the event by telegraph to the Courts of London, Coburg, Baden, &c.; and the intelligence was communicated to the inhabitants of Berlin by the firing of the usual number of guns. The King and several of the Ministers of State went to Potsdam in the course of the day to congratulate the Royal parents on the happy event, and to inquire after the health of her Royal Highness.

THE *Gazette de St. Petersbourg* of the 10th instant announces the arrival of Prince Alfred in that capital on the 9th. As his Royal Highness travels *incognito* there was no official reception. The Prince is staying at the English Embassy, and, on the morning after his arrival, commenced his tour of the public buildings and monuments of the city.

WE are authorised to state that the Prince of Wales has addressed a letter to the Earl of Derby, as chairman of the committee appointed to advise her Majesty in reference to the Prince Consort Memorial, expressing the great pleasure with which his Royal Highness had read the recommendations contained in the report of the committee; and intimating his intention of subscribing, at the proper time, the sum of £2,000 towards the erection of the central hall suggested as one portion of the general plan.

DOM MIGUEL DE BRAGANCA, ex-King of Portugal, attended by his suite, arrived in town on Friday last from Germany, *via* Rotterdam. The object of his Majesty's visit to London is to inspect the varied collection of works of art and manufacture and the natural products now to be seen at the International Exhibition.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nord*, writing on the 13th inst., from St. Petersburgh, says:—"Prince Alfred will stay but a short time in Russia. It is said that he will embark on board his vessel in the course of the current week. He arrived on Friday night at Cronstadt, and having at once taken the Imperial steamer Alexandria, he proceeded to Oranienbaum, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Gregh, of the suite of his Majesty, who was attached to the person of his Royal Highness to pay him the honours of the capital. A three-horse caleche, with yamschtchick bells, and all the attributes of a dashing Russian 'drag,' attended the Prince at Oranienbaum, and conducted him to Strelna, along the line of magnificent Imperial residences which succeed each other without interruption the whole distance, at least fifteen versts. At Strelna his Royal Highness again took a steamer, which conveyed him straight to St. Petersburgh, where he stayed at the hotel of the English Embassy. The next day but one after, namely, that of their Majesties arrival, the Prince was seen at Peterhoff, riding in a char-a-banc with the Emperor, the Empress, and their eldest daughter, the Princess Mary. The Royal traveller wore the simple jacket of a midshipman. He has left this morning for Moscow, where he will remain but a single day. He will then return direct to Cronstadt."

THE Presidents of both Prussian Chambers, accompanied by deputations of the members, have had an audience of the King and the Crown Prince, to present their congratulations on the happy accouchement of the Crown Princess. The King heartily thanked the deputations for the sentiments expressed in their addresses, and requested the Presidents to return his thanks to the Chambers. The members of the deputations were then presented to his Majesty. At the interview with the Crown Prince similar courtesies were exchanged.

SHORTLY after nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, an accident occurred on the river, by which two men were drowned. It appears that two fishermen were navigating a small Peter-boat down the river, and, on reaching the tower, they made toward a steam-tug, which was about proceeding to Gravesend, to tow a vessel up into the docks. On reaching St. Katherine's Steam Packet-wharf the Peter-boat was suddenly upset by the swell from the steam-tug, and almost immediately sank. Several boats were put off from the shore, but before any assistance could be rendered the men disappeared, and were never seen afterwards.

ON Tuesday morning, at an early hour, a determined act of self-destruction was committed by William Turner, aged forty-four years, at No. 11, Lee-street, Kingsland-road, Shoreditch. It appears that the deceased was a cabinet maker, but had been leading a life of dissipation for some weeks past. He returned home on Monday night at eleven o'clock, and retired to rest, but on Tuesday morning, when one of the inmates of the house went downstairs, deceased was discovered in the water-closet, in the back premises, lying upon the floor in a pool of blood. A carving-knife was found by his side, and death was instantaneous.

ON Friday week there was such a "fresh" up the river at Berwick as is seldom seen, in consequence of the rains of the previous Thursday. Many of the boatmen, warned of the approaching rise, had secured their boats, but a good many left unsecured were carried to sea and destroyed. All the haughs and low-lying districts in the river's course were flooded, and everything movable was carried along with the current, including sheep, pigs, cattle, immense quantities of hay, and a gig was also reported to have been seen in the water. Many of these articles were carried to sea and lost, but at the time of full tide on Friday, when comparatively little stream was running, several parties with boats and tackle succeeded in landing some of the large hay ricks at Tweedmouth. Connected with the hay ricks on their passage down the river it was not a little curious to witness numbers of rats and other vermin momentarily coming to the roof of their abode, and scanning the wild scene before them, and then, as if afraid of their position, immediately dart under cover.

ON Monday the contractors and their workmen commenced operations connected with carrying the public road and bridge over the railway running from Ray-street by the Middlesex Sessions-house to Hatton-garden, and which will be formed of a series of massive iron girders, now ready on the ground for fixing. The passenger stations at Farringdon-street, and King's-cross are nearly completed. They are both of considerable extent. That at Farringdon-street, intended to be only a temporary structure, is of timber with slated roof, the one at King's-cross of brick with a glass and iron girder roof. The company were applied to to construct the girder bridge at Ray-street of greater width, but objected on the ground that it would cost an additional £1,200.

ON Monday morning, John Cox, and Mary, his wife, were brought up at the County Court, at Durham, and charged with having murdered Ann Halliday. The examination lasted seven and a half hours. The evidence as a whole formed a chain of minute circumstances all tending to implicate the two prisoners, who were committed for trial.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for building suitable steamers to run on the Red River, Lake Winnipeg, and the River Saskatchewan, which is stated to be navigable to within about 200 miles of Fraser River, Canada.

A PARIS correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says:—"You know that the Viceroy of Egypt, when he returned from London, was suffering from an internal complaint. Since then his state has been getting worse, and it now begins to excite anxiety, in spite of the energetic treatment of the doctors."

COUNT CAVOUR.

NOTHING was too small for Count Cavour. He took an interest in the persons, the wishes, and habits of others. His piercing glance read in the countenance the thoughts of his interlocutor, and, without being indiscreet, his questions showed fully that he penetrated to the innermost depths of the person interrogated. It happened sometimes that, after having been occupied for four or five hours together, with affairs of marine, finance, or administration, he entered my study, and would jump, and talk, and run about like a boy fresh from his work, in order to rest his mind for a short time. In such moments he gave his spirits free scope; jokes about his opponents, about the bombastic speakers of the Left and the extreme Right, rained in such profusion that he seemed to take his revenge for the reserve to which he had gradually accustomed himself in his parliamentary speeches. He often cut jokes about himself, especially when he had to appear in grand uniform at official festivities. Except on occasions where it was indispensable, he never wore his decorations, and sympathised very little with those who liked to deck themselves with crosses and ribbons. When somebody advised him to found an order, in compensation for those which had been suppressed on the Peninsula, he replied, "Don't you see that the spirit of our times is opposed to such things? Why create new causes of inequality, while an irresistible power drives all classes to equality? I bet there will be no order in Europe fifty years hence." I do not know whether this prophecy will be fulfilled; but these words, of a man decorated with nearly all the existing orders of Europe, seem to me to be worth recording. I once asked him casually how his arms came to contain a German motto, "Gott will Recht." "They say," he replied, "that my family came from Saxony, and that a pilgrim called Benz had come to Piedmont in 1080; hence the cockles and the device. Do you believe in it?"—"No."—"Nor I either;" and he burst into a ringing laugh till the whole room resounded with it.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE IN EDINBURGH.

A MELANCHOLY occurrence took place in a house at No. 19, Semple-street, on Saturday night, which has resulted in the death of a young married woman, and the committal of her husband on a charge of murder.

It appears that the prisoner, who is named George Charles, is a flesher by trade. He had been on an excursion to St. Andrew's, along with the *employes* of the North British Rubber Works (where he had lately been working), and on his return home, somewhat the worse for drink, he began to quarrel with his wife about some money he had expected would have been sent to him. Not receiving any reply, he became exasperated, struck her a severe blow on the back, and kicked her on other parts of the body. It is said he also took up a knife and threatened to stab her. The poor woman ran to her father's house, a few yards off, and the old man immediately went to the prisoner, and asked him what he meant by maltreating his wife? He replied by saying that he would give his father-in-law "three inches of the knife" if he offered to meddle with his affairs. The old man then gave him into custody. This took place at twenty minutes to one o'clock on Sunday morning. The deceased returned home, and in a few minutes afterwards she expired. On being informed of his wife's death, the prisoner said with a careless air—"I thought it would come to that;" and he seemed but little affected by the melancholy news. After the necessary inquiries were made, he was committed on a charge of murder. The prisoner and the deceased had been married about nine years, and had a family of three children, all of whom are alive, the youngest being only six months old. The deceased, who was of very respectable parents, was about twenty-seven years of age. It is stated that she had been suffering for some time back from heart disease. It is reported that the prisoner has for a long time been leading a dissipated life; and it was no uncommon thing for him, when under the influence of drink, to threaten to stab his wife, or any of his other relatives with whom he might disagree.

IN addition to an action commenced against the Middle Level Drainage Commissioners in a case which was expected to have been heard at the recent Norwich Assizes, further proceedings are threatened by some other sufferers from the inundation, who have intrusted the prosecution of their claims to Mr. Jackson, of Wisbech, and Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Pitcher, of Lynn. The line of railway between Wisbech and Watlington, which has been closed for traffic for more than three months in consequence of the flood, is expected to be opened again in a fortnight, the water having now abated sufficiently to enable workmen to commence the repairs required by the permanent way. The traffic to Wisbech during the last few months has been conducted *via* March, so that no material inconvenience has been sustained by the local public; but the line submerged must require some considerable outlay for repairs.

"PRINCE NAPOLEON," says the *Independance*, "travelling under the name of the Count of Meudon, set out from Paris on Saturday afternoon to pass ten days in Switzerland. This journey, under present circumstances, has given rise to a host of comments. Some affirm that the Prince will appear under an *incognito* at Turin to consult with his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel, as to the settlement of the affairs of Italy; others contend that the sole object of the Prince's visit is to improve the relations between Switzerland and France. In our opinion he is gone simply for the purpose of visiting his property on the borders of the Lake of Geneva."

AN inquiry was resumed on Monday, at the Prince of Orange tavern, Philip-street, St. George's-in-the-East, by Mr. H. Raffles Walthew, deputy coroner for East Middlesex, respecting the death of Catherine Donovan, aged thirty, who was alleged to have lost her life through injuries inflicted on her by her husband, a soap boiler, in the public street. Sarah Potter, nurse in St. George's Union-house, said that the deceased was admitted to the house suffering from severe injuries. There were several bruises over her body, and she had a serious wound in the mouth. She stated to witness that she went to her husband in a public-house, where some words ensued, and she left; her husband followed her and dealt her a heavy blow in the mouth, knocking her down with great force into the road, and she added, "It was that which brought me to this." Every effort was made to save the deceased's life, but death took place in three days. Dr. G. Kay stated that he was called to see the deceased, who was suffering from severe cancer in the mouth, and bruises over the person. The cancer might have been caused by such a blow as that described. The bruises would be occasioned by violent falls in the road. The injuries to the mouth were the immediate cause of death. Sarah Sullivan, sister of deceased, deposed that a month before deceased's death witness saw her and her husband together. She had two cuts of a knife on the back of the head, and a stab on the collar-bone. There was the mark of a kick from a heavy boot under the right ear. She had various bruises on her person. Witness asked her who had stabbed her, and Donovan said eagerly that Bartholomew Grace, a neighbour, had done it. Deceased seemed frightened and afraid to speak before her husband, but soon afterwards she said that her husband had stabbed her, and that she was sure she would be murdered by him. Witness frequently saw them quarrelling, but never actually saw Donovan strike her. Dr. Crouch said the actual cause of death was pericarditis, which might have been caused by a blow on the side. The coroner then summed up, and the jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict, "That deceased died from the effects of certain injuries, but by whom or how inflicted there was no evidence to show."

ANOTHER BALLOON ASCENT ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

ON Monday Mr. Glaisher, the Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory, made a second ascent from the works of the Gas Company, in Wolverhampton. As on the first occasion so also now, the ascent was made in Mr. Coxwell's mammoth balloon, and under the direction of that aeronaut. The instruments taken up were certain of them the same, and others similar to those used on the previous ascent, the only exception being that of Thompson's electrometer, which was destroyed in the descent upon the former occasion. That instrument being absent, the observations will be confined to the primary observations contemplated by the association, namely, the humidity and temperature of the atmosphere, with its pressure, the vibration of the needle, and how much, if any, ozone there is in the atmosphere away from the earth.

About 85,000 cubic feet of very light gas was turned in, and shortly before one o'clock Mr. Glaisher, having slipped all his instruments and arranged them on the board before him, preparations were made to leave the earth. One-fourth of the quantity of gas supplied was let out, with a few bags of ballast, and the signal having been given, the balloon left the earth at two minutes past one, amid the warmest plaudits from Lord Wrottesley and a large number of the gentry of the neighbourhood. The ascent was a most steady one, the wind was blowing about twenty miles an hour, in the lower region of the atmosphere, the sky was clear, and the sun was shining brilliantly. The direction in which the balloon was first wafted was south by west, about half a point to the west. On attaining to about 10,000 feet, the upper current of the atmosphere was met with, the voyagers then got into a southerly direction, were seen due south, then a point or two to the east, and in about a quarter of an hour after they left the earth they were north by east, about half a point to the east. They then seemed to take their first dip from a high to a lower altitude, and then again to ascend, and it was thought a second dip was made during the time they were in sight, which was nearly two and a-half hours, for so clear was the atmosphere, so immense the size of the balloon, and so slow the motion of the wind, that it was 3.25 before the machine was lost to the sight of spectators on the ground whence it ascended. The direction taken seemed to be over Birmingham, and towards Coventry. Great interest is felt in the experiments now being made, the results of the previous experiments being in many respects contrary to all previous views on the points of meteorology that are now being investigated. For instance, a cloud one mile thick was passed through on the first occasion, without there being any dew deposited on the most sensitive hygrometer; and no ozone was found in the air, notwithstanding that in the experiments on the earth the most ozone is usually found at the highest altitudes. For the experiments of Monday ozone papers were specially made by Dr. Moffatt himself.

The balloon descended at five minutes past four, at Solihull, twenty-five miles from Wolverhampton, after attaining a height of four and a-half miles, where the temperature was twenty-four degrees, the barometer about thirteen inches, and the dew point minus.

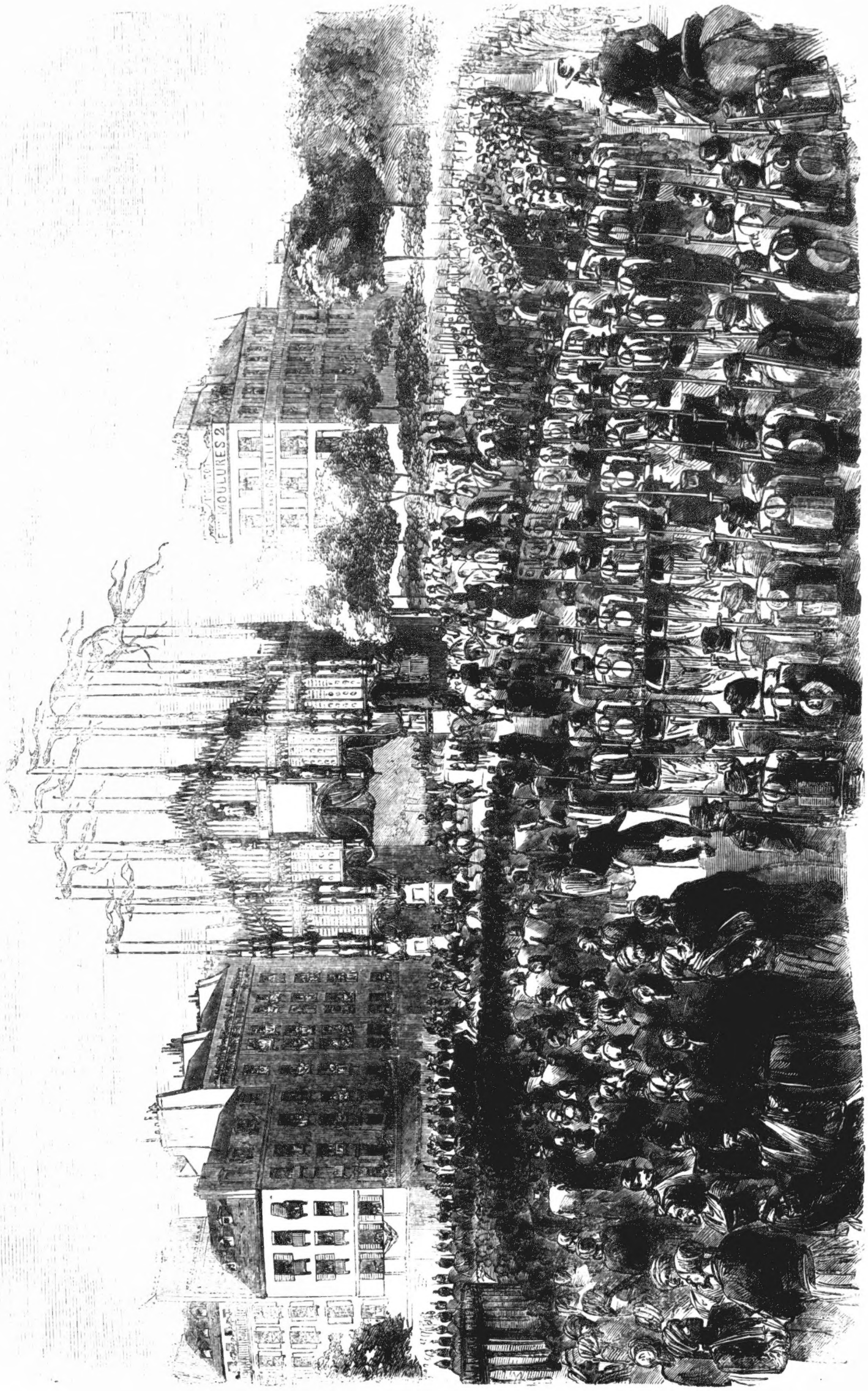
No one ever passed a city tree—that is, no one with kindly sympathies in unfettered action—without feeling cheered by its verdure and rustling, and making some sort of inward acknowledgement of its benison to all who pass by it. As serving purposes of cold utility, city trees are not to be slightly spoken of. They filter the atmosphere, remove from it smoke and dust, and noxious fumes, and contribute to it the untainted lifegiving oxygen that we require in immeasurable quantities to keep the wheels of life revolving in their course. There are good places in and about the City for a thousand plane trees; they would cost about a thousand shillings or a fraction more; there are a hunded parishes to divide the expense among them; neither picturesque Paxton nor arabesque Nesfield need be called in to advise about them; they will grow in any rubbish, old mortar or coal ashes if need be, and take care of themselves ever after, as guardians of the housetops, and timekeepers of the changes of the year. No doubt they would return more than their cost every year after the first planting, if not in reducing the bills of mortality, certainly by making people happier in the midst of duty.

DR. MUELLER, the famous Australian botanist, has just published the first of five volumes "On Plants Indigenous to Victoria." He is also about to publish a description of the plants discovered in North-Western and Central Australia, by Mr. Gregory and Mr. Stuart respectively, and also of North-Western Australia, by Mr. Stuart, in Central Australia, those preserved on board the steamer Victoria, during her voyage through Torres Straits to Carpentaria and back. Dr. Mueller is also about to assist Mr. Bentham, the distinguished English botanist, in his great work on the Flora of the entire Australian continent.

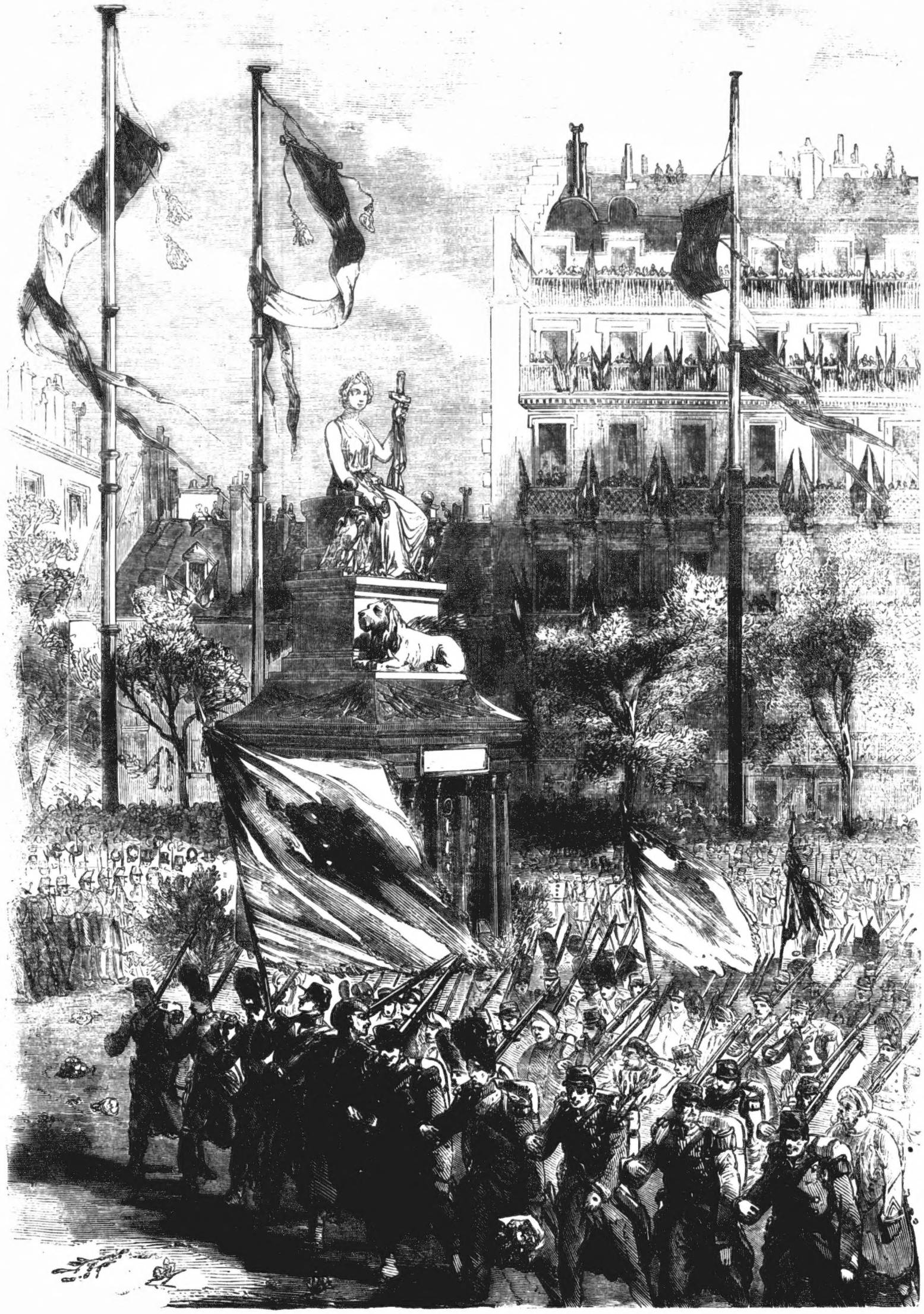
THE Empress of Austria, perfectly cured, returned to Schonbrunn on the 15th of this month. There were on the occasion great demonstrations of joy at Vienna, where the Empress is very much beloved. The Emperor manifested his gratitude for the sentiments of the population, by a letter specially addressed to the President of the Council of Ministers, Archduke Regnier.

ON Monday last, a splendid drinking fountain, erected at the expense and presented to the inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement Danes by Joseph Bond, Esq., many years an inhabitant of the parish, in memoriam of his wife, was inaugurated in the presence of a large number of persons by the rector, churchwardens, and other authorities. The fountain is erected on the south side of the church, nearly facing Arundel-street, and consists of a beautiful draped figure of a female with wings, in a kneeling posture, holding the shell from which the water flows into a basin below; the whole executed in Sicilian marble, the pedestal being of polished red Aberdeen granite. In the panels on either side are engraved in gilt letters the words "In memoriam," and round the upper part, "Presented by Joseph Bond;" the whole standing about eight feet high, and will form a very attractive ornament to that part of the road.

AT the close of the recent session an Act received the Royal assent to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise. The object of the new Act is to prevent the fraudulent marking of goods, and to prevent the sale thereof when so marked. It is now declared that the forging of a trade mark, or falsely applying any trade mark, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the article so marked is to be forfeited, as well as the instrument used for the purpose. It is also enacted that applying a forged trade mark to a cask, bottle, case, wrapper, label, or other thing in which any article is sold, or intended to be sold, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the same forfeited, or otherwise disposed of, as the court shall direct. After the 31st December, 1863, the law is to be altered as to the selling of articles bearing fraudulent trade marks. Every person selling or exposing for sale any article knowing it to be forged or counterfeited, is to forfeit a penalty equal in value to the article, and a sum not exceeding £5 or less than 10s. Further, all addition and alteration of trade marks made with intent to defraud are to be deemed forgeries. Any person, after the 31st of December, 1863, selling an article having a false trade mark, shall be bound to give information where he procured it, and on refusal before magistrates may be fined £10. It is also enacted that marking or selling an article with a false indication as to quality is to be punished after the 31st December, 1863. Penalties are to be recovered summarily, and persons aggrieved by a forgery may recover penalties against the guilty parties.



THE PARIS FETES.—TROOPS PROCEEDING TO THE REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS. (See page 727)



THE PARIS FETES.—TROOPS RETURNING FROM THE REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS. (See page 725.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. — The seventh season of the Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company will commence on Monday next. Country visitors to the Exhibition will have an opportunity of witnessing the works of our greatest English composers represented within the walls of the finest theatre in Europe. Since last season several new and important engagements have been made, amongst whom may be mentioned Madame Parepa, Miss Laura Baxter, our best of English bassos, Mr. Weiss, Mr. G. Perrin, and Mr. J. Rouse. Mr. Santley and most of the company of last season are returning. Mr. Alfred Mellon resumes his position as conductor of the orchestra, Mr. West as the stage manager, and the always obliging Mr. E. Murray as acting manager. The band and chorus will be on a grand scale, and we look forward for a brilliant season. Benedict's charming opera of "The Lily of Killarney will be produced on the opening night.

HAYMARKET.—*Lord Dundreary's* eccentricities, though witnessed upwards of two hundred nights, by crowded audiences, continue as attractive as ever. The revived farce of "Fish Out of Water" has preceded the comedy, which has been succeeded by a grand Spanish ballet, entitled "Celoe Celas: or, Love and Jealousy." The action in this ballet is more clear than usual in this class of entertainment, and affords ample opportunity for a display of the graceful dancing of the Senora Perea Nena, who is most ably supported by the author, Senor Moragas. The scenery, as usual, at this house, is beautifully painted.

PRINCESS'S.—The revived play of "Henry the Eighth" will carry Mr. Harris's successful season to a triumphant close. The performance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, in the arduous characters of *Cardinal Wolsey* and *Queen Catherine*, is received with repeated bursts of applause by appreciative audiences.

LYCEUM.—"The Peep o' Day" appears likely, from the crowded state of this theatre nightly, to be likely to retain its possession of the boards during the present season. It was last November that Mr. Falconer first enlivened the public with his picturesque production, and through winter, spring, and summer it has passed steadily on to the period when the shortening days again remind us of winter's approach. The ballet and pictorial interlude of "Killarney," and the *apropos* whimsicality of "The Colleen Bawn Settled at Last," make up the rest of a bill which the provincials who have yet to come up amongst us would not be pleased to see changed.

BRITANNIA.—The exciting drama of "George Barrington," founded on the popular tale of that name, now in course of publication in *Reynold's Miscellany*, has been produced at this house, and has met with a reception from houses crowded to the ceiling commensurate with the lavish expenditure incurred in its production; the chief characters were admirably sustained, and the piece will doubtless have a long run.

THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO THE FEMALE BLONDIN AT HIGHBURY BARN.—Sensation exhibitions have, during the last few years, been greatly on the increase. Sensation dramas we do not cavil at so much as sensation exhibitions, in which human life is jeopardized; and we sincerely trust that this melancholy accident will induce the authorities to put a stop to them. Our own artist happening to be in the gardens at the time of the accident, we are enabled to illustrate the appalling incident. Miss Young (the Female Blondin), in opposition to the desire of the manager (who had a foreboding of misfortune, from the wet and slippery condition of the rope), determined not to disappoint the public who thronged the grounds, ascended calmly to it, which at its upper end is about 100 ft. in height, and by the aid of blue fires, attired in a suit of armour, proceeded on her perilous voyage in mid-air. She reached the eastern stage in safety, and again returned, performing the feat of wheeling the barrow. A third time she crossed the rope, covered with a sack, and then commenced her final tour to the starting point, in the midst of fireworks discharged from each end of the balancing pole she carried in her hand. She had arrived within about 20 ft. of the western stage, when the Catherine wheels at each end of the pole had reached their greatest velocity, at which moment reports were heard, and stars of various hues were emitted. At this instant it was plainly observable that there was a fearful oscillation of the pole, as well as of the unfortunate performer. A general cry was raised that she was falling. The pole fell from her grasp, and the performer toppled over. For a moment she appeared to cling to the rope, either by the legs or the hands; but, whether from fright or otherwise, in another second she was seen descending head foremost into the midst of the lofty trees beneath her. The scene of horror and consternation, coupled with the screams of the females present at this moment, may be well imagined, and hundreds rushed to the spot where the poor creature lay at the foot of a tree completely doubled up and apparently lifeless. Two medical men were immediately on the spot, and the unfortunate woman was carried in an insensible and apparently lifeless condition to an apartment adjoining the theatre, where, upon examination by the medical men, she was found still alive; but her countenance, pulse, and respiration, too plainly indicated that very serious injury had been sustained.

In a short time she was restored to consciousness, and by the direction and under the superintendence of the medical gentlemen was conveyed to a sleeping apartment of the tavern, where a more complete examination was attempted to be made, but upon manipulations being tried her sufferings were so acute that on consultation with her own medical attendant Mr. King, of Highbury, who had by this time arrived, it was considered advisable to allow her to repose for some hours, carefully watched, and an arrangement was made for an early morning consultation.

In answer to inquiries at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it is stated that the unfortunate woman is in a very precarious state. She is at present lying in that part of the building known as the Queen's Ward, under the care of Mr. Butler; but her sufferings are still so acute, that any surgical examination to discover the exact amount of injury she has sustained is impossible.

IN Cuba upwards of 500 miles of railway are open; in Brazil, 400 miles are open or in course of construction; in Chili 425 miles; in Peru, 40 miles; in Venezuela, 53 miles; and in New Grenada, 50 miles.

THE *Moniteur* publishes the official return of the receipts of the railways for the six months of the present year, which amounted to 221,620,660f., being an increase of 11,053,111f. on the corresponding period of 1861.

ON Monday morning, Mr. John Humphreys, one of the coroners for Middlesex, received information of the following shocking occurrence:—About six o'clock on Saturday morning, as two boys were passing along Messrs. Ambler's brick fields, in the Lower-road, Halfs-pond, Islington, they discovered a man on the top of one of the brick kilns in the field. He appeared from his dress to have been a countryman, and about twenty-two years of age. An alarm was given to the police, and upon their arrival they found the deceased, who is at present unknown, had piled a number of bricks round his body, but whether with the intention of committing suicide or not remains a mystery. The body was taken to the Islington dead-house to await a coroner's inquest. Upon searching the body only two pieces of yellow tape were found in the pockets, and nothing to lead to his identity.

Sporting.

RACING FIXTURES.

AUGUST.

Stockton	26	Egham	26	Ludlow	29
Lichfield	26	Bridgewater	28		

CRICKET.

STOCK EXCHANGE V LLOYD'S.—Two elevens of the above played a match on Monday on the Surrey Ground, Kennington-oval. The Exchange gentlemen won the toss, and went in first. The batting generally was good, and a large score was made, the total reaching 220. On account of the time the innings occupied, Lloyd's were unable to finish theirs though they made good use of their time, and scored 130 for the loss of 8 wickets, when the stumps were drawn. Both sides fielded well. The match being unfinished, it was left "drawn." G. Brockwell and G. Street were umpires.

CLERKENWELL CLUB V QUEEN'S PRINTERS.—The return match between these clubs took place on Saturday, at the Green Man Ground, Shacklewell. The Clerkenwell won by 56 runs, although they played two short. Mr. Havill played extremely well for his 43. On the side of the Printers, Mr. Hutchins gained 35 in good style.

METROPOLITAN POLICE (B DIVISION) V ROYAL MILITARY STORES.—Saturday was a very showery day, nevertheless the members of the above clubs met on the Battersea-park Ground, and played as long as they could, despite the rain. The Police won on the first innings by 57 runs, mainly owing to the effective bowling of Bunce, and the fine batting of Inspector Howard, who scored 40, and never gave a chance.

YACHTING.

ROYAL WELCH YACHT CLUB REGATTA, CARNARVON.

These annual aquatic sports came off under more favourable circumstances on Friday the 15th. In a race for the first prize, an elegant salver of 40 guineas value, the following yachts started:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Phosphorus, R.St.G.Y.C	50	W. Turner, Esq.
Paragon, R.I.Y.C.....	40	Captain Darcus
Ranger, R.W.Y.C.	10	Captain W. H. Owen.

Won by the Phosphorus.

Royal Welch Yacht Club Cup; for yachts belonging to the club only.

For this prize, which was similar to the other, the following yachts started, viz.:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Bison, R.W.Y.C.	11	R. Kane Esq.
Laura, R.W.Y.C.	20	Captain Bulkeley.
Banshee, R.W.Y.C.	10	Captain Fawcett.
Fanny R.W.Y.C	8	J. Higgins, jun.

The Banshee led, followed by the Fanny, but was soon overtaken by the Laura and the Bison. In about an hour after the start the Fanny gave up the contest, and after a severe contest the race was won by the Bison, beating the Laura by a minute, and the Banshee a minute and a quarter. During the absence of the yachts numerous sailing and rowing matches enlivened the scene, the whole being wound up by an admirable duck hunt. The Sailing Boats' Race was admirably contested, and was won by the Rover, of Bangor.

AT the dinner in connection with the Show of the Stewartry Agricultural Society, held last week at Kirkcudbright, Mr. Mackie, M.P., in replying to the toast of his health, said—"Of course you have all read a paragraph which appeared not very long ago in the newspapers, to the effect that it was my intention, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, no longer to seek the suffrages of this constituency. I can only take this opportunity of saying that that resolution was arrived at from no diminished appreciation of the honour you conferred on me in choosing me as your representative, or from any feeling of ingratitude on my part for the kindness shown to me, in first of all electing me as your member in 1857, and again continuing me as your representative in 1859, particularly as on that last occasion I was returned without opposition; it was arrived at solely from family considerations. Some of my friends have asked me to reconsider whether I would not stand again, in the event of my being acceptable to a majority of the constituency, and in reply to that I would merely say that there are so many other gentlemen in the Stewartry, and connected with it, who are better qualified from experience and talents to represent the county than I am, that it would require a very strong call indeed from the constituency of the Stewartry to make me change my mind." The hon. gentleman concluded by thanking the constituency very cordially for the confidence hitherto reposed in him.

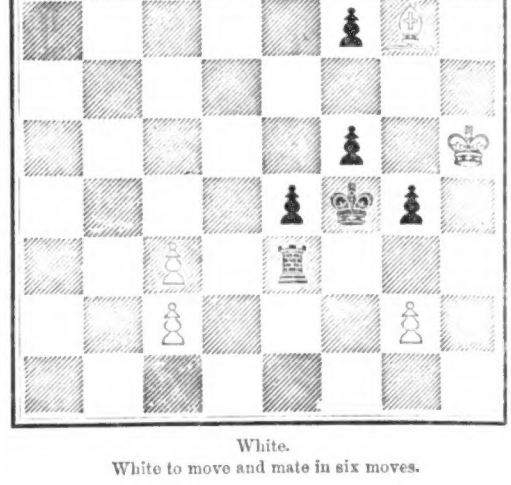
As the pressure of distress increases, through the stoppage of more mills, the working classes from the country villages and towns flock to Manchester and the larger centres of industry in great numbers, to ask alms in the streets, and beg from door to door. It is no unusual thing when travelling home by railway to be asked for alms by your fellow passengers, and a gentleman riding from Manchester to Stockport in a first-class carriage was told by his fellow passengers that they were operatives out of employ, and would be glad if he could give them money. He remarked that it was strange for men out of work to be paying first-class fares, and the answer was that the difference in fare was trifling. No doubt the true answer would have been that gentlemen travelling first-class would be likely to give silver if they gave at all, and thus the difference would be more than made up. Great numbers go through the towns in groups singing such songs as they know, or, more commonly, singing sacred music, and pick up a good deal of money. Many of these people, it is said, get money from private funds subscribed in their own neighbourhoods, and it has been suggested that some means should be taken to prevent them adopting this vagabond life as much as possible. One firm, in the country, lately employing 2,000 people, now give them three days' wages per week, though not employing them. To prevent their hands going about begging in other towns they have issued an order that their workpeople shall muster at the mills every day, at a certain hour, and be kept there a short time to clean the machinery. This system will probably have to be adopted more generally.

IN reference to the recent outbreak among sheep in the West of England, a correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. C. B. Rose, of Great Yarmouth, writes:—"I was situated in the very focus of the epidemic when it occurred in West Norfolk in 1848, and I paid some little attention to the subject. The following is the statistical result of my experience at that invasion of the pestilence, having a knowledge of what occurred in various flocks comprising 19,526 sheep:—Of the sheep that took the disease naturally nearly one-third died; of 9,720 that were inoculated 345 died; of 4,890 sheep among which the disease broke out naturally, and where the flocks were very carefully watched—viz., examined, and the diseased immediately separated from the unaffected (as far as that could be judged of), only twenty-two were affected, and of those eight died. From the above results I came to the conclusion that separation would be the best plan of management on the occurrence of a similar epidemic, for inoculation must intensify and diffuse the poison, as every inoculated flock would be a fresh focus of contagion, and vaccination, as practised during the early period of the epidemic in Norfolk, was worse than useless. I therefore advocate neither vaccination nor inoculation, but separation, provided the watchfulness of the shepherd can be depended on."

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 47.—By W. H.

Black.

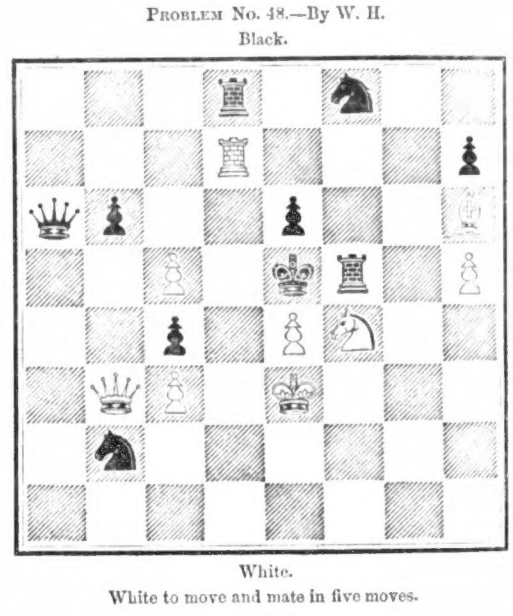


White.

White to move and mate in six moves.

PROBLEM No. 48.—By W. H.

Black.



White.

White to move and mate in five moves.

CASTLE (Wandsworth).—The price of the first edition of the "A B C of Chess" is 1d. An improved edition has been published at 2d. The work is not a serial, but is complete in itself.

BETA.—For every Pawn which you have advanced to the opposite end of the board you can claim a Queen, a Rook, or any other piece. The Pawn must be exchanged.

A. JEPHSON.—We are much obliged by your suggestion, and will endeavour to act upon it shortly, but we are pressed for space.

G. F.—Your problem does not possess sufficient merit for a diagram, but it shall appear amongst the enigmas for juveniles.

W. LANGTON.—We have examined the game which you forwarded to us, but are unable to avail ourselves of it.

LEARNER.—The Pawn is the only man which captures in a direction different from his line of march. He is allowed to move only one square forward at a time, but he cannot take any piece which may impede his path. Should he meet with an adverse piece on a point diagonal, he can capture it, and, in doing so, occupies the place of the piece taken.

G. P.—Your problem has another solution, namely:—

White.	Black.
1. R to K square	1. Q takes B (ch)
2. B checks	2. Q covers
3. B to B 6	3. Any move
4. R mates	

ON the return of Mr. Crispe and friends, on the evening of the 12th inst., from the Exhibition, to their cottage, situate near the nursery-gardens at Leatherhead, they were much surprised at not being able to obtain an entrance. Thinking the servant, Margaret Jane Marshall, aged twenty-two years, who had been left in charge of the premises, had gone to see her sister, who resides in the village, they went to her house, and on hearing from her that she had been to the gate in the afternoon about four o'clock, and after ringing the bell had been unable to obtain an entrance, they sought the assistance of the police. On getting in they found the well lids standing open, at which they were much alarmed, and having obtained assistance, proceeded to search the well, when the unfortunate young woman was found at the bottom quite dead. An inquest was held on the body on the 15th inst., when the jury came to the conclusion that, in attempting to land the bucket, the unfortunate young woman had slipped into the well. Verdict accordingly.

AT the Sheriff's Court, Edinburgh, last week—before Sheriff Home—two young men named Binnie and Duncan, joiners at Kingscavil, near Linlithgow, were sent to prison for ten days each for recklessly throwing a hedgehog on a railway engine in motion on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, near Linlithgow, to the injury of the stoker on the engine, who was struck on the breast.

WE are informed that a telegram has just been received, via Jubal, by the East India and London Shipping Company, announcing the safe arrival of their screw-steamer Hydaspes at Calcutta having made, including detention at Madras, the quickest passage on record. She arrived at Madras in sixty-five days, Saugor Roads in sixty-eight days, and anchored at Calcutta in sixty-nine days after departure from England.

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

MANSION HOUSE.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Edwin West, who was placed at the bar on Saturday charged with embezzling moneys to the amount of £250 belonging to his employers, Messrs. Richard Evans and Co., 21, Watling-street, warehousemen, was brought up again on Monday before Mr. Alderman Challis, who sat for the Lord Mayor. Mr. Warrand, the solicitor for the Society for the Prosecution of Fraudulent Servants, again appeared to prosecute. It was further proved on Monday that the prisoner had received two other amounts, which, although he had entered in the ledger, he had not accounted for to the head clerk, as was his duty. The prisoner, who had nothing to say, was committed for trial.

ASSAULT.—A foreigner, who gave his name as John Price, aged twenty-seven, and was described as a barber, was brought up on a charge of indecently assaulting a little girl, twelve years of age, named Eliza Norris. The prisoner, it appeared, was employed at a hairdresser's shop in Lime-street, and on Saturday evening the little girl was sent out for a box of lucifers, and on returning she happened to drop the box down the area grating of the shop where the prisoner was employed. She asked a little girl who was standing at the door to ask her father to get them for her. The prisoner came out, and on hearing what was the matter called the girl down-stairs into the cellar where the matches were, and while there committed the assault in question. There was also another case in which the prisoner was charged with attempting to assault a child ten years of age. The prisoner denied the charge, and said that it all arose out of his kindness. With regard to the first charge, he only lifted the child in his arms for the purpose of taking her out of the cellar. With regard to the other case, the girl wanted some one who lived down in the cellar, and she followed him, and as he came up-stairs, he took her in his arms, but did not commit, or attempt to commit, any assault. The prisoner was remanded.

WESTMINSTER.

Henry Kunge and Thomas Dagerley, two little boys described as nine years of age, but who looked much older, were charged with the following larceny:—William Watts, 253 B, said he was on duty at Walton-street police-station, when two gentlemen came there, and said that there were a number of boys in Mrs. Catleigh's garden, close by, stealing some apples. Witness was directed by his inspector to go and endeavour to apprehend them. On proceeding to the spot he saw the prisoners and another boy running across the garden in the direction of Walton-street. He gave chase, and caught Dagerley, upon whom he found a quantity of fine large apples tied up in his jacket. The other boys escaped, but one of them was afterwards caught. Henry Raynor, hackney-carriage attendant, proved apprehending Kunge, upon whom he found three apples. Mr. Dayman inquired whether there was any fence to the garden? Inspector Butler replied in the affirmative. It was no less than between seven and eight feet high, and Mrs. Catleigh had lately been at considerable expense in having it thrown up, in consequence of the alarming depredations by the boys in the neighbourhood. James Smith, foreman to Mrs. Catleigh, fruiterer, Ann-street, Chelsea, identified the apples as his mistress's property. There were, besides these, between twenty and thirty apples lying loose in the garden, which he had no doubt would have been taken had the boys not been disturbed. Mr. Dayman asked the boys whether they had anything to say? Defendants, as usual, said some bigger boys had sent them into the garden. They were locked up for fourteen days, in default of paying 1s. 6d. each.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR'S DAUGHTER.—Louisa Sawyer, a lady-like person, between eighteen and nineteen years of age, said to be the daughter of a solicitor, was finally examined, charged with a robbery in the house of Mrs. Hunt, 16, Ovington-square, on the 2nd inst., and the details of which have already appeared. In answer to questions from the magistrate, Mrs. Hunt said she had ascertained that this was not the prisoner's first offence, and, therefore, she must allow the law to take its course. The prisoner's mother, a respectable middle-aged woman, who had been instrumental in recovering a portion of the property, declared most positively that such was not the case; and the police intimated that the girl had never been previously convicted. Mr. Dayman said he was most sorry to find a young girl of prisoner's appearance—in a position, he supposed, to earn her own livelihood—brought before him on such a charge; and more sorry to know she had been so extremely artful as she had shown herself. This was not a case of sudden temptation, but prisoner had exhibited a considerable amount of cleverness and skill in the commission of the robbery, and he felt himself perfectly justified in committing her to prison for three months, with hard labour. The prisoner, who had previously pleaded guilty, burst into tears, and, joined by her mother and Mrs. Hunt, begged his worship to mitigate the sentence. Mr. Dayman said he saw no reason why he should do so. The prisoner had to be forcibly removed by the gaoler, still beseeching Mr. Dayman to lighten her term of imprisonment.

BOW STREET.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER.—Elizabeth Ford, the wife of a coal porter living in Short's-gardens, was charged with assaulting her infant child, a fine little boy, about eighteen months old, which she now carried in her arms. Policeman 105 F deposed: I saw the prisoner beating her child about the head and arms. She was striking the child very cruelly. I remonstrated with her upon her violence. As soon as I left her she dashed the child down on the footway pavement and went away from it. I followed her and took her into custody. She said the child had "a nasty temper," and she was "determined to break it." She was drunk. I locked her up, and I took the child home and gave it to her sister. The prisoner: Your worship, he is a very bad-tempered child. Mr. Hall: Takes after you, I suppose. (A laugh.) The prisoner: Oh, no, your worship; I am a very good mother, and I have had eight of them. Mr. Hall: You must be a very bad-tempered woman to beat the child in that cruel way. The prisoner: I only slapped his arms because he scratched my face. He must be corrected. Mr. Hall: A drunken woman is a pretty person to correct a child. How old is he? The prisoner: Turned eighteen months. Mr. Hall: Poor little thing! To be dashed on the ground in that brutal manner. The prisoner: Your worship, he threw himself out of my arms. Mr. Hall (to the constable): Could that have been so? The constable: No, sir; She dashed the child on the ground violently. The prisoner: He don't look as if he was ill-treated. Mr. Hall: I believe you used the child in a scandalous manner, and would have injured him very severely if the officer had not interposed. I shall send you to prison for one calendar month.

CLERKENWELL.

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—Joseph Brown, alias Country Joe, described as a harnessmaker, residing at Nicholl-street, Shoreditch, was charged with knowingly uttering a number of counterfeit Bank of England notes, under the following circumstances—William Daniels, of 31, Storey-street, Caledonian-road, said: I was formerly a poulterer, but am now a betting man. On the 10th of last October I was on my way home when I met the prisoner, whom I had known before. He said, "How are you?" I replied, "Well in health but bad in pocket." He asked me to have something to drink, and we both went into the Prince of Wales beer-shop, Caledonian-road. While standing there the prisoner said, "I have a £5 note in my pocket. If I knew anyone that would give me change for it, I would give you 5s." I said that I had so lately moved into the neighbourhood that I knew no one about there. He said he would get change at once at Scones' beer-shop, only Mr. Scones would expect him to pay the money he owed him. I said I had no doubt that Scones would give me change. I went with him close to Scones', and when we got there he gave me the £5 note produced, but he would not go into the house, and told me not to tell him who I got it from. I went into Scones', and he gave me the change. I afterwards went to the prisoner and gave him the change, and he gave me the 5s. which he had previously offered to let me have. Prisoner: I have no questions to ask the witness. He is a thief, and has, like myself, been convicted. He is also a skittle-sharp, and the companion of men of that class. Witness: I cannot deny some part of the prisoner's statement, but that about my being a thief is all a mistake. I deny that part of it. William Scones, beer retailer, Alpha-place, Caledonian-road, said: The last witness brought me the note produced to change on the 10th of October last. I passed it to Mr. Hibbert the same evening. The prisoner: Scones is a well-known receiver of stolen property, and bought the notes, knowing they were stolen. Mr. Mould (chief clerk): You have no occasion to tell us anything about Scones' character. He is well-known here. George Moore, barman at the Queen's Arms public house, Caledonian-road, said: I received the note in question from Mr. Scones. Mr. F. Murrill, inspector of bank-notes to the Bank of England, said: The note produced is a forgery. Police-sergeant Evans stated: The prisoner is a most notorious thief and skittle-sharper. He (witness) had to ask for a remand, as there were several other cases against the prisoner, but the witnesses were not in attendance. Mr. Barker said the prisoner would be committed on this charge, but he would be brought up again on other charges of a similar nature.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Henry Byall, a printer, residing at 46, Twyford-street, Islington, was charged with attempting to commit suicide, by taking a quantity of poison, in the parish of Islington. Police-constable William Taylor, 193 N, said that he saw the prisoner in the Caledonian road. He was quite insensible. He took him to the police-station, and a surgeon at once attended him. The surgeon said it was a bad case, and directed the prisoner to be removed to the hospital. He was taken there, and he remained in a semi-insensible state for six hours. The surgeon at the hospital said it was the worst case of the kind that had come under their notice. He found on the prisoner two bottles, [illegible] Laudanum." When the prisoner was asked his reason for [illegible] he had taken it for rheumatism in the head. The prisoner had remained in the hospital until Monday morning. The wife of the prisoner said he was a very bad man. He drank a great deal, and this was the second time he had attempted to destroy himself in the same manner. He had also attempted to destroy himself at home on many previous occasions. The prisoner said that some portion of what his wife had stated was untrue. He was very sorry for what he had done, and if allowed to go home would never again attempt to destroy his life. Mr. Barker said it was a case he should not think of dealing with, and he should send him for trial; at present he would be remanded.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

THE ALLEGED MURDER NEAR FITZROY-SQUARE.—Charles Francis Cotier, aged forty-five, of 12, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, furniture broker, charged with causing the death of Elizabeth Carly, a female with whom he lived, was again brought up for final examination. The evidence taken on the former occasion having been read over, Mr. Lewis put some questions with the view of showing that the deceased was a woman of intemperate habits and of very violent conduct. Mr. John Wallis Mason, of 45, Upper Marylebone-street, surgeon, said he had attended the deceased for delirium tremens. Mr. Sleigh said he should complete the case by calling two fresh witnesses. Mrs. Susan Spinks, lodging in the same house as the prisoner and the deceased, said that on the night in question she heard a great noise, and went down-stairs and saw the prisoner and the deceased struggling together; the deceased wanted to go out, but the prisoner would not let her. He then tore the things off her back, and in the struggle seized her by the hair of the head and they both fell, and her head came in contact with the third stair from the bottom with great violence. The deceased was then got into the kitchen, and said she would go out again, and did so. Some time later, at half-past ten, she (witness) heard a great noise down-stairs of screaming "murder," and a kind of knocking or thumping noise, but after a time the noise ceased. The next morning on going down-stairs the prisoner called her (witness) in and said, "I am afraid my wife's no more." She felt the deceased's face, and it was getting cold. The prisoner was then dressed as he was now, and the deceased was lying on a couch with no clothes on, and only a sheet and quilt covering over her. Mr. Sleigh: Then she had no personal clothing on. Nothing, in fact, but the bandage for her broken ribs. Witness said that some of the deceased's hair had been pulled off, and that she collected it and put it in the fireplace. She had seen some hair since, and it was the same. One side of the deceased's head was bare, and she had never noticed it till that morning. She saw some bruises on the deceased. In answer to Mr. Lewis, the witness said that from what she saw on the day she considered the deceased a violent woman. She challenged the prisoner to fight several times, and he tried to keep her in. She was under the influence of liquor, and the fall was while they were struggling together. The witness, in answer to Mr. Sleigh, said the fall was caused by the struggling of both together. Mrs. Martha Spinks, of the same address, said she saw the struggling, and saw the prisoner twist the deceased's hair round his hand, and then strike her three or four times on the head and they both fell—the fall being caused by their struggling together. She then fell and struck her head on the stairs. She could not tell whether deceased was excited from drink or not. Sergeant Franklin, 20 E, said that on taking the prisoner into custody he said, "It was spite against him arising out of some money transactions." He said all he had done was to prevent her going out. Mr. Sleigh said that was his case. There were other witnesses called before the coroner, but he had not thought proper to call them. Mr. Lewis said his learned friend could hardly be serious when he asked, after the evidence they had heard, that the prisoner should be committed for wilful murder. The prisoner and the deceased had been drinking and quarrelling, and in a struggle she fell, and received the injury that led to her death. It was, no doubt, a case for further inquiry, but absurd to send the prisoner for trial for wilful murder. After a short conversation, Mr. Tyrwhitt committed the prisoner for trial for murder.

INFANTICIDE.—Maria Marsh was charged with causing the death of her infant. Elizabeth Mauring, servant to Dr. Parlitt, 29, Pall-mall, said on Saturday last a hamper was left at the house. She opened it and found an infant about four months old lying on its right side. The infant appeared poorly. She gave it a warm bath, and afterwards took it to St. James's Workhouse. Police-sergeant Bance, C 27, saw the child at Pall-mall, and afterwards, when dead, at the workhouse. The prisoner came to the workhouse to give information, she said, about the mother of the child. The prisoner gave a number of particulars, all of which were false. Witness afterwards took the prisoner into custody, and on searching her lodgings, No. 60, Chandos-street, found some baby clothes which corresponded with the articles sent with the deceased infant. The prisoner eventually admitted that the child was her own; that being in a destitute condition she had sent it to Dr. Parlitt, who being a distant relative was better able to support it than she was. She said the child was quite well when she sent it. She cried a good deal on being told it was dead. Remanded.

ROBBERY.—Stephen Cann, foreman to Mr. Alfred Gorton, butcher of Great Windmill-street, was charged with robbing his employer. Mr. Gorton said he was induced to watch the prisoner, who came down before the usual time, and he observed him open the door and let in a man who laid down a cloth. The prisoner selected a leg of mutton, a large piece of beef, &c. The man then left with it, and he pursued him and gave him over to another person. On his returning to his house the door was shut against him, and the prisoner made his escape over the roofs of several houses. The other man managed to escape from the person he had left in charge of him. It was the fourth foreman who had served him the same way, although he paid them whatever wages they asked. Sergeant Curtis, C division, said he found the prisoner had escaped over the roofs of some houses, and took him into custody while he was secreted in a cellar. Mr. Edward Lewis, of Great Marlborough-street, said it would be idle for him to address anything on the prisoner's behalf, more than to say that before entering Mr. Gorton's service he had been suffering for a long time from illness. Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoner for a week.

MARYLEBONE.

ROBBERY BY A POINTSMAN.—Joseph Ashton, pointsman in the service of the London and North Western Railway Company, was charged under the following circumstances with stealing three quarts and half a pint of ale, the property of the company:—Mr. Hartley, foreman of the goods department at Camden-town, deposed that on Saturday afternoon he was proceeding down the station, and on passing a train containing casks of Burton ale, and which had been shunted into a siding, he observed a jug in one of the trucks. This excited his suspicion, and caused him to watch to see who came for it. After a short time the prisoner came, and stealthily opening the truck door, went in. In about five minutes witness went to the truck and saw the prisoner in the act of drawing ale from one of the barrels into bottles. There were three bottles at his feet as well as the mug. On the way to the office he (prisoner) said he was very sorry he had been caught in the act. Mr. Mansfield (to prisoner): What have you to say? Do you plead guilty? Prisoner: I am very sorry. Mr. Mansfield: How long has he been in the employ of the company? Detective Gwynne (in company's service): Over seven years. Mr. Mansfield: What wages did he get? Gwynne: Twenty-three shillings per week, and £1 every Christmas as a present for good conduct. Committed for one month with hard labour.

A CABMAN IN SEARCH OF A SALMON'S HEAD.—An old whip, named Thomas Sangdon, now a cabman, was brought before Mr. Mansfield, charged with being drunk during his employment, and causing a disturbance in High-street, Portland-town. From the evidence of Policeman Simms, 278 S, it appeared that he was on duty in the above locality, when his attention was drawn to a crowd that had assembled. On going to ascertain the cause he found the prisoner holding an altercation with his wife and would not take his horse and cab away, he locked him up, and sent the cab home. Prisoner, in reply to the charge, said he was going home, and as was usual he wanted to take a salmon's head home. He had been in the habit of doing this of a night, but upon this occasion his wife wanted a change, and wished for something else. Mr. Mansfield said if his wife wished to have a change for supper she (he thought) had a right to have her taste consulted. He then inquired if the prisoner's license was clear? Prisoner said he had been driving many years, and was never in trouble before. Mr. Mansfield remarked that he would not inflict any fine or endorse the license upon the present occasion, and discharge the prisoner, who went away with his better half.

THAMES.

MATRIMONIAL QUARREL.—Benjamin Lavey, outfitter, carrying on an extensive business in Penson-place, West India-road, Limehouse, was charged with violently assaulting and wounding Priscilla Lavey, his wife. The defendant, who had been out on bail since the 9th inst., surrendered. Mr. George Lewis having opened the case for the prosecution, Mrs. Lavey was called, and detailed a series of savage assaults that had been inflicted on her by the defendant in the course of the six years they had been married. The family doctor stated that he was called to attend Mrs. Lavey, after having been beaten by her husband, and found that she had suffered a good deal from blows and loss of blood. Her nose was much swollen from a blow. The grace which belong to that organ had departed, and it would never return to its original shape. Mr. Lewis, for the defendant, said he would not deny that an assault had been committed. The prisoner, however, was maddened, irritated when he struck his wife. He [illegible] Lavey had endeavoured by every means in his power to [illegible] reconciliation, and was satisfied it would be much better if the deed [illegible] and his wife lived separate. The wife required £200 to be paid to [illegible] their children, and could not spare so much from his capital, which was employed in his business, but he had offered to pay her £100, to allow her 30s. per week for her maintenance, to furnish two rooms, and to [illegible] £200 for his children. Several attempts to effect an arrangement [illegible] husband and wife having been fruitlessly made, Mr. Selfe ordered the defendant to be imprisoned for weeks in the House of Correction, unless he could find bail, himself in £200 and two sureties in £100 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour to all her Majesty's subjects, and especially towards his wife, for the next twelve months. The prisoner was then locked up, and at five o'clock, as the magistrate was about to retire from the bench, Mr. Lavey was again brought up, when it was intimated that, if another adjournment was granted, the deed of separation prepared by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, would be signed and sealed, and Mrs. Lavey effectually protected from further violence. Mr. Selfe consented to the application, again adjourned the case, and agreed to suspend the judgment he had delivered.

LAMBETH.

CONVICTION OF RAILWAY GUARDS.—Henry Thomas Ford, late the head guard of a goods train belonging to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, was placed at the bar charged with neglecting to put on the break, or properly scotching the 7.15 p.m. goods train from Dover, belonging to the company, on the 11th inst.; and James King, who was described as the second guard of the same train, was also charged with neglect of duty in being asleep in the break-van while in charge of the said train at the Crystal Palace Station. The charges having been proved, Mr. Elliott said there could be no doubt that there had been negligence on the part of both the defendants. He should, therefore, convict Thompson in a penalty of £5, or twenty-one days' imprisonment; and King in a penalty of £5, or one month's imprisonment. Both fines were paid, and the prisoners discharged.

GREENWICH.

SUDDEN DEATH.—George Hanson, a young man, residing at 5, Agnes-place, Deptford, was charged on remand, on suspicion of having caused the death of Levi William Blackmore, whilst engaged in a fight. From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner and deceased had been drinking together and quarrelling, and commenced to fight, the deceased, however, being the aggressor. Without any blow being struck on either side, the deceased fell, shortly afterwards rolled over, and when a surgeon (for whom the prisoner had gone) arrived, life was extinct. The medical evidence was that apoplexy was the cause of death, and the prisoner was discharged.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

At Gloucester Assizes, John Thurston, late innkeeper, of Clifford's Mesne, Mary Thurston, his mother, and Mary Ann Thurston, his sister, were all charged with the wilful murder of the newly-born child of Hannah Hill, at Newent. Mr. H. James and Mr. Harrington prosecuted, the prisoners were defended by Mr. Cooke, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Matthews. The circumstances of this case were of a most extraordinary character. Hill was a servant in the employ of the prisoners, and became pregnant by her master. The circumstance excited the usual amount of gossip in the country side, and Hill was frequently charged with her state both by Mrs. Thurston and others, but persistently maintained that the imputation was unfounded. Some neighbours saw her on the day previous to that on which she was confined, according to her own admission, but she still maintained that the suspicion was unfounded. A week afterward, however, the police got intelligence, and proceeded to the house, accompanied by a surgeon. Sergeant Roach stated his business, whereupon Mrs. Thurston said she was surprised at his impudence—and the girl was friendless, but she would find money for her to bring an action against the persons who had circulated the defamatory reports. Nothing daunted by this threat, the officer made a search, and soon found trace of the birth of a child, and, buried in the garden, he found the body of an infant; it was frightfully mutilated. At the same time Hill was examined by a surgeon, who said she had lately been confined. Accordingly she was arrested, an inquest was held, and Hill gave evidence partly inculpating the prisoners. They were arrested, but the jury found an open verdict that the child died of violence, without there being evidence to show by whom that injury was inflicted; the whole of the accused were therefore discharged, but were subsequently arrested by the police, brought before the magistrates, and all committed for trial. Whilst in gaol awaiting for trial, the prisoner made a full statement, contradictory in many particulars as compared with her statement before the coroner and the magistrates, and she was now admitted to give evidence. Her statement was that the prisoners all knew of her condition; that Mrs. Thurston suggested that, to save expense, the child was to be put away; that, at their urgent private request, she agreed to say nothing of her state, the undertaking to befriend her; that she slept in the same room as the female prisoners, and on the morning of the confinement (which occurred in the dark, at two or three o'clock) the female prisoners took the child from her and carried it out of the room; that she heard it cry, and asked to be allowed to see it, but no reply was made to her entreaty; and that on the morning after the birth Miss Thurston told her the body was buried in the garden. A great number of witnesses were examined, but the above were the material facts. The medical witnesses stated that the child was frightfully mangled—fifty times more than sufficient to cause death. The surgeons believed the child had respired from the floating and crepitation of the lungs, but they would not undertake to assert positively that it was born alive. The body was a great deal decomposed when examined by the surgeons. The learned counsel severally addressed the jury, contending that not the least reliance could be placed on the testimony of Hill, suggesting that she had trumped up the story to escape herself, and confidently claiming a verdict of "Not Guilty" upon the whole charge. The jury was locked up at half-past eight to consider their verdict, the case having lasted from ten in the morning. After an hour's deliberation all the prisoners were found "Guilty" of concealment, and his lordship sentenced each of them to two years' imprisonment.

SURREY SESSIONS.

The August adjourned sessions for the county of Surrey commenced on Monday, before J. E. Johnson, Esq., chairman, R. Baggallay, jun., Esq., officiating as deputy-chairman, R. Roberts, R. Phillips, A. A. Gregg, and — Helsey, Esqs. The calendar contained the names of twenty-nine prisoners for trial, sixteen for felony, and five for misdemeanor. Four can neither read or write. One can only read. Fifteen can read and write imperfectly, and only one can read and write well. The chief cause of the calendar being so light these adjourned sessions is the proximity of the Surrey assizes, which opened last week, and the Central Criminal Court sitting this week, which takes the heavy charges for trial.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.—The grand jury having been sworn, the chairman observed that he could hardly congratulate them on the state of the calendar, as it was only a fortnight ago when the sessions took place, consequently there were more prisoners than usual at this time of the year for trial. He perceived that there were two prisoners for embezzlement, three for robberies from the person, and the remainder, except one, the usual cases tried at these sessions. That was No. 13 in the calendar, where Charles More was charged with carnally knowing and abusing Ann Hunt, a girl between eleven and twelve years of age. He did not think, however, they would be troubled with that, as it was clear to the court that it had better be transferred to the Central Criminal Court, when the judges could deal with him for the rape. If the bill came before them they had better come into court and advise with the bench. With these remarks he would dismiss them to their duties.

WATCH ROBBERY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—PUTTING HIM OUT OF THE WAY.—John Godfred, twenty-seven, who pleaded guilty to [illegible] a gentleman's watch twelve months ago in the Crystal Palace, was brought up for judgment. Sergeant Gardner, 25 M, said he apprehended the prisoner on the 29th ult., for being concerned in a highway robbery, where he had another man's hat on. He was afterwards identified by the prosecutor. Two other former convictions having been proved against him, he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. The prisoner, on leaving the dock, grumbled at their "putting him away."

THE CANTHARIDES CASE AT RICHMOND.—Joseph [illegible], aged the age of twelve years, came up for judgment, having been tried on the 5th of August for feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously causing to be taken by Ruth Glynn, a certain poison, called "Cantharides, thereby inflicting a grievous bodily harm, at Richmond." The facts were fully reported at the time of the trial. Mr. Robinson prayed the judgment of the Court, and produced a certificate that the girl was at present in the [illegible] Hospital, in the St. Pancras ward, suffering from the administration of an irritant poison, the effect of which would probably last for a considerable time, and was subject to epileptic fits. Mr. Thompson, for the prisoner, urged his youth as a plea for merciful consideration, and the court sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years, and at the expiration of that period to be kept in a reformatory for the space of three years.



PETTICOAT LANE.

"London Town."

ITS STREETS.—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE.—ITS ODD SCENES AND STRANGE CHARACTERS.—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDOURS.—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

BY THE HERMIT OF EXETER CHANGE.

No. 13.—PETTICOAT-LANE AND ITS TRAFFIC.

PETTICOAT-LANE, in connexion with its neighbour, Rosemary-lane, has come to be regarded as the principal old clothes Exchange. These marts are to second-hand habiliments what Smithfield was to cattle, what Billingsgate is to fish, what Covent-garden is to fruit, flowers, and vegetables, what the Royal and Stock Exchanges are to money, bills, shares, securities, &c.

The locality appropriated to the traffic in old clothes is one of narrow streets, dark alleys, oppressive crowding, and unsavoury smells. The dealers or merchants in this department of trade are for the most part of the Hebrew race. The traders seem to judge of a Rag-fair garment, whether a cotton frock or a ducal coachman's greatcoat, by the touch more than by the sight. They inspect, so to speak, more by their fingers than by their eyes. The business in Petticoat-lane and Rosemary-lane, is mostly of a retail character. First, however, a word as to Petticoat-lane itself.

A person unacquainted with the locality would be apt to imagine that Petticoat-lane is merely one lane or street. This, however, would be a great mistake. Petticoat-lane gives its name to a little district. It embraces Sandy's-row, Artillery-passage, Artillery-lane, Fryingpan-alley, Catherine-wheel-alley, Tripe-yard, Fisher's-alley, Wentworth-street, Harper's-alley, Marlborough-court, Broad-place, Providence-place, Ellison-street, Swan-court, Little Love-court, Hutchinson-street, Little Middlesex-street, Hebrew-place, Boar's-head-yard, Black-horse-yard, Middlesex-street, Stoney-lane, Meeting-house-yard, Gravel-lane, White-street, Cutler-street, and Borer's-lane, until the wayfarer emerges into what appears the repose and the spaciousness of Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, up Borer's-lane, or into what, from the contrast, really looks like the aristocratic thoroughfare of Aldgate High-street, down Middlesex-street, or into Houndsditch, through the halls of the Old Clothes Exchange.

All these narrow streets, lanes, rows, passages, alleys, yards, courts, and places, are the sites of the street trade carried on in this quarter. The whole neighbourhood rings with street cries, many of them uttered in those strange, east-end, Jewish tones which do not sound like English. Mixed with the incessant invitations to buy Hebrew dainties or "sheepest pargains," is occasionally heard the guttural utterance of the Irish tongue, for the "native Irish," as they are sometimes called, are in possession of some portion of the street traffic of Petticoat-lane—the great original Rag Fair. The savour of the place is peculiar. There is fresh fish, and dried fish, and fish being fried in a style peculiar to the Jews, there is the fustiness of old clothes, there is the odour from the pans on which (still in the Jewish fashion) frizzle and hiss pieces of meat and onions, puddings are boiling and enveloped in steam, cakes with strange names are hot from the oven, tubs of big pickled cucumbers or of onions give a sort of acidity to the atmosphere, lemons and oranges abound, and, altogether, the scene is not only such as can only be seen in London, but only such as can be seen in this one part of the metropolis.

Though old clothes and old boots and shoes are, so to speak, the staple commodity of this district, yet the traffic is by no means confined to the sale and purchase of these articles. In Petticoat-lane, as well as in Rosemary-lane, Whitecross-street, Ratcliffe-highway, and in the street markets generally, are to be seen men, women, and children selling dinner knives and forks, razors, pocket-knives, and scissors. The pocket-knives and scissors are kept well oiled, so that the weather does not rust them. These goods have been mostly repaired, ground and polished for street commerce. The women and children selling these articles are the wives and families of the men who repair, grind, and polish them.

The principal traffic, however, is restricted to old things, such as old black and satin waistcoats, old hats, second-hand caps, drawers, flannel waistcoats, men's stockings, women's stays, caps, stockings, petticoats, boots, shoes, &c.

But the people who sell are even more curious than the articles sold. A cursory observation might lead an inexperienced person to the conclusion that these old clothes traders who are standing by the bundles of gowns, or lines of coats, hanging from their door-posts, or in the place from which the window has been removed, or at the sides of their houses, or piled in the street before them, are drowsy people, for they seem to sit among their property, lost in thought, or careing only for the fumes of a pipe. But let anyone indicate even by an approving glance, the likelihood of his becoming a customer, and it will be seen that there is no lack of liveliness or diligence. The solicitations to buy are chiefly addressed to strangers who are easily recognised by the sharp and well-practised eyes of the dealers.

The Petticoat-lane business hours are rather late. Until an hour or two after mid-day the district is quiet, and on very rainy days its aspect is sufficiently lamentable, for then it appears actually deserted. Perhaps on a winter's Saturday night—as the Jewish Sabbath terminates at sunset, the scene may be the most striking of all. The flaring lights from uncovered gas, from fatted lamps, from the paper-shaded candles, and the many ways in which the poorer dealers throw some illumination over their goods, produce a multiplicity of lights and shadows, which thrown and blended over the old clothes hanging up along the line of street, cause them to assume mysterious and grotesque forms, and if the wind be high, so as to make them be blown to and fro, an additional mystery and grotesqueness are imparted to the scene.

But the requirements of the outer man are not the only things for which provision is made in Petticoat-lane. The wants of the inner man are also supplied. There are oysters, and ginger beer, and coffee hot, and lemonade and raspberryade, and nectar, all at "a halfpenny the glass." There also is fish, hot or cold, and sponge cakes and biscuits, and dates, and figs, and "coker (cocoa) nuts," and more dainties than we have space to enumerate. Such are some of the summer eatables and drinkables vended in the Petticoat-lane district. In winter there are, as long as daylight lasts—other street provisions, and if possible, greater zeal in selling them. There is the hot potatoe can, and the hot elder wine apparatus, and smoking pies and puddings, and roasted apples and chesnuts and walnuts, and various fruits which ripen in the autumn—apples, pears, &c.

One of the peculiarities of this district is that everything is at the very lowest price; for although it may not be asked, it will assuredly be taken. The bottle of lemonade, which is elsewhere a penny, is here a halfpenny. The tarts, which, in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange are a halfpenny each, are here a farthing. When lemons are two a penny in St. George's-market, Oxford-street, they are three and four a penny in Petticoat-lane and Rosemary-lane. Certainly, there is a difference in size between the dearer and the cheaper tarts and lemons; and perhaps there is a difference in quality also, but the rule of a minimum cheapness has no exceptions in this cheap trading quarter.

MR. CARTER, the son of the coroner for East Surrey, died at the hospital on Monday, from the effects of the injuries received at the burning of his father's house, in the Blackfriars-road. It is said that the unfortunate young man was himself the cause of the fire, from the habit he indulged in of smoking in bed.

THE FORESTERS' GREAT FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

TUESDAY was a bright day in the annals of the Foresters of England, when favoured by beautiful weather they assembled, some thousands strong, at the Crystal Palace to celebrate their annual *fete*. The scene from the terraces was never possibly so brilliant. The Foresters, clad in their picturesque costume accompanied by their female friends in their light dresses, promenading around the magnificent beds of gay flowers, made up a scene rarely equalled. At twelve o'clock there was a performance of the band in the great orchestra; at one a procession in the grounds, after which Blondin went through his astonishing performances, walking on the high rope over the terrace fountains, concluding with the wheeling of a daring Forester in his wheelbarrow. Among other sources of attraction provided by the company for the gratification of the immense assemblage were a display of the great fountains, military and other bands, athletic sports, out-door games, dancing on the lawn, archery competition, &c. In the evening the palace was lighted up, and the trains gradually transferred without confusion or trouble the immense concourse to the metropolis.

The total number of visitors were 83,721, the highest number ever present on any one occasion.

ABOUT twelve o'clock on Saturday last, owing to some mishap in not properly turning the points at the junction of a tramway between Dennison Land Colliery and the Bowling Ironworks, a fearful concussion in a train of heavy coal waggons took place, and two men, named James Unwin, *alias* Onions, and John Haley, who were riding on the train were killed on the spot. The colliery is situated near Tong-street, at the top of a steep incline, through which runs an iron tramway to the Bowling Ironworks, which are at a distance, perhaps, of a mile and a-half. Long trains of waggons, each weighing from 15 cwt. to 18 cwt., convey, from the pit, coal and iron stone, and are let down and pulled up with great velocity by means of a stationary engine. A train of empty waggons was running from the works to the colliery hill on this occasion, and as they came near to it, it was the duty of the person in charge of the points (whose name is Gummersall) at the junction to detach the latter part of the train from the former part, thus allowing the first part to ascend the incline, leading to the coal store, and directing the latter part on a tramway at a lower elevation, in order to its being brought near the beds of ironstone. From some misadventure at the points (which has yet to be explained), many of the waggons were thrown off the rails, and all were forced into terrible collision with each other. The two men, slightly mutilated, were found killed among some of the broken waggons. Unwin was the guard of the train, and Haley, who had been down to the Bowling Works counting-house for the wages of the men at the colliery, had got upon the train to return. The train was ascending with great velocity, at the rate of 12 or 15 miles an hour, and the violence of the shock was very great. Unwin was about thirty years of age, and leaves a widow, and Haley was about twenty-six years of age, and leaves a widow and four children. The bodies were removed to the Imperial Hotel, to await the coroner's inquiry.

THE Court of Assizes of the Seine has just tried a young woman named Gressier, for wilfully wounding a young man named Chamillard, on the 5th of April last. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner and her victim had been living together for some time, but that the young man had resolved to break off the connection. The determination so annoyed the prisoner, that she decided on being revenged. She accordingly purchased a quantity of sulphuric acid, and one night, after some high words, she threw the acid upon him while in bed, dreadfully burning him on the head, shoulders, and breast, besides entirely destroying the sight of one eye. The prisoner had been heard to say that if Chamillard left her he should never have another mistress. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," with extenuating circumstances, and the court sentenced her to eight years' hard labour.

Literature.

ORIGINAL TALES.

LITTLE ELSIE.

TWO LIFE STORIES.

PART I.—LITTLE ELSIE.

ELWOOD CHASE, as the name implies, is the remnant of one of those magnificent old forests, which, since the earliest "good old times," have been growing and decaying, have delighted the eye with their verdure and their grandeur, have contributed to furnish fleets for the great seas, have helped to build baronial castles and lordly halls, and, which at this day, even when they have grown so sparse, so fearfully thinned, so few and far between, are yet beautiful in their decadence, and contribute to the poetry, and painting, too, of the present moment, by reminding us of those multifarious episodes in a romantic past, which, otherwise, lie far behind the sands and tide of Time.

The hall is a magnificent old edifice, with traces of absolute Anglo-Saxon hands about its arches and massive groins, and stunted though mighty pillars. It has undergone change upon change from time immemorial, and its style may be said to be thoroughly "composite."

It has its moat, its "grange," or ancient granaries, its gardens, wilderness, "*pleasaunce*," its lily-mere, and its lightning-stricken oak, about which clings a ghostly tragedy.

There is a ghost's walk, too, and a haunted chamber, and the print of a bloody hand upon the coverlet of the bed, in which nobody ever sleeps.

It has its history, its traditions, and its more modern annals, more easy to be verified, its associations with the civil wars, and, in fact, it is in every way the model and type of what such a place ought to be.

At present, by the bye, it is not exactly with Elwood Chase that I, who write this brief chronicle, have to do.

It is chiefly about Little Elsie, and the deep, green, cool dingle, which the artist has so admirably depicted in the illustration which heads this chapter.

Down through the cool, green shadows on one of the loveliest of summer mornings, the golden sun was dropping his warm and mellow rays, the broken beams shimmering on the boles and trunks of the trees, and the leaves waving playfully to and fro with a pleasant rustle that, with the tiny stream that sang here and there in its sinuous way, made a softened murmur of delicious music, and the warm, beating heart of the beautiful dell might almost be said to throb under the influence of the lovely morning.

Down and down, and deeper and deeper into the dell came Little Elsie, with her basket on her arm. She was going on an errand to the hall, and, by taking her way through the dell, was making a short cut, and so passing, in fact, through the most picturesque part of the demesne.

Little Elsie might have done for a model of Little Red Ridinghood, only she wore no hood; only a neat frock and a pinafore, snowy white, over it, a little rustic bonnet, and neat shoes on tiny girly feet, completed her becoming attire.



LITTLE ELSIE.

But Little Elsie had an oval face, and sunny eyes, and a rosy mouth, and brown, curling hair, all of which to see would induce the gazers to look on the winsome face a second time, and evoke a smile of unmitigated pleasure at beholding a sight so winning as she formed.

She could not be much more than eight years of age, but she possessed all the innocent confidence of a child that thinks no harm, and, knowing of none, has no fear, no doubt, no hesitation; and, even in the green darkness of the dell, where the sun now could scarcely force his rays, she only halted a moment to watch the nimble squirrel, to listen to the rich melody of the blackbird, or the chatter of the jay, and a smile, so sweet and gentle, would pass like sunshine over her cheeks, so rosy with health and fresh air, such as no words of mine can describe to you.

Let us take a peep into her basket. What do we find there?

Some pheasant's eggs, a couple of fine, freshly caught trout speckled and silvery; there were a couple of wood pigeons, plucked an hour ago, there were some small pats of delicious butter, and such delicacies as might suit a sick girl, an invalid, an old man fallen into decadence—all were appetising, tempting, delicious to look at.

Little Elsie's grandfather, the only living relation she has in the world, is a woodman on the estate, and has a marvellous knack of casting a line, of finding stray pheasant's eggs, of doing mysterious things in the way of his craft; for in the way of fishing, of otter-hunting, of salmon-spearing, and the like, Daddy Greenfield (for such was his name) had no equal, and his renown had continued unabated for the best part of the almost threescore years he boasted of, and even then he was a fine, hale man, his eye keen, his arm vigorous as ever.

To speak the truth, it would seem to be a work of superfluity to bear the burthen of that small basket up to the stately hall, where all the luxuries of the seasons (including "lobster salad," as some witling has put it) were to be had for the asking, at the very wave of a wand, so to speak.

Still these little delicacies were more welcome at the grand hall, than all those sad luxuries put together, and that too for very cogent reasons.

Lord Lionel Elwood, the owner of Elwood Chase was a confirmed invalid. He was of the same age as Daddy (Wilton) Greenfield to a month—almost to a day, and from childhood, through youth and manhood, they had grown up mostly together.

For thirty years they may be said to have been inseparable companions. They had killed bears in the Pyrenees together; they had fished in the fiords of Norway. They had even hunted the moose, and the rein-deer, and between the peer and the peasant a singular and almost affectionate reciprocity of feeling existed.

Yet they parted company, despite of the affectionate sentiments of mutual respect and esteem the one had for the other.

The cause of their separation—temporary of course—though it lasted some years, was one which reflected honour on Wilton Greenfield, while it told to the burning shame of Lord Lionel Elwood.

Under some inexplicable influence of passion, of momentary madness, some said it was caused by a disappointment in a love-suit, Lord Elwood plunged into that vortex of dissipation which surrounds the career of the gambler, the intemperate, the debauchee—the

"Sin that sins, and burns into the blood."

and while Wilton Greenfield stood terrified and aghast on the threshold of this hideous career, he refused to go further, and telling his mind pretty plainly to his master, took his way back to his little lodge at Elwood Chase, married the woman he had honestly lived for long before, and fell into the quiet routine of his duty, while his master filled the town with the scandal of his daily life.

At length a severe and dangerous fit of illness prostrated him, and he was brought back to the hall, as the only chance left him of recovering the remains of that shattered health his dissipation had brought on.

* * * * * *

Between the age of forty and fifty, he had married—whether it was his first love or no, scarcely matters to the story. The result of his union, however, was a fine and handsome boy of about the age of ten, the time our story opens. Wilton Greenfield's son having died by an accident while felling a tree, and his wife dying in the childbirth, left Little Elsie, a helpless infant, and motherless in the world.

* * * * * *

The contents of Little Elsie's basket were, therefore, for Lord Lionel Elwood, and this had become an almost daily habit with Daddy Greenfield, the more familiar appellation he went by, for the old feeling became awakened again in his breast as regards his master and patron, while the knowledge of his helplessness had acted upon the quickest sympathies of the hale, healthy man.

From the dell gradually Little Elsie toiled upward and into a park-like field, where the road wound through young plantations to the rear of the hall, which at last she reached.

There was not a domestic at Elwood Hall but knew Little Elsie well, and had a kind word and a smile for the bright-looking child, and no sooner, therefore, had she got into the courtyard, than the great mastiff wagged his big tail, and little "Gyp,' the yelping terrier, ran to lick her hand; and Dorothy ran to kiss her, and the rugged huntsman patted her cheeks, and the grooms asked her in a kindly tone "how her grandfather was," and the housekeeper, Mrs. Hunter, seeing her out of the pantry window, sent at once to have her brought in—when all the proposed arrangements received a momentary interruption

A fine, handsome-looking lad of about ten, mounted on a chestnut Arabian mare, and followed by a groom on horseback, came clattering into the courtyard.

He leaped lightly off his steed, was about to hurry by an arched way to the front of the house, when suddenly his ardent eyes lighted upon Little Elsie.

At once he exclaimed—"What a pretty girl!"

And he put his arm round her waist and kissed her.

The grooms grinned, and the scandalised lady's maid who happened to be in the way, flowering with ribbons like ten peonies in full bloom, tossed her head and muttered—

"Little minx! 'Ow howdacious!"

Now, as it was not Elsie that had kissed the heir and hope of the house, but as it was young Morton Elwood that had kissed *her*, the expression was unquestionably misplaced.

"What is your name?" he asked, with a beaming smile.

"Little Elsie," answered the other, with a blush.

"Elsie!—a pretty name—like yourself. Elsie what?"

"Elsie Greenfield."

"What! Are you Daddy Greenfield's daughter?"

"His grand-child."

"To be sure. Who did you come to see?" continued the lad.

I brought this basket from my grandfather for Lord Lionel—"

"Oh, then you are the little girl that brings up the fish, and the things my father likes so much!"

Little Elsie curtsied assent, for now she conjectured who the young gentleman was, who, like one of the beautiful boys that Sir Joshua or Gainsborough loved to paint, stood before her with his hat in his hand, and his great lambent eyes flashing forth the admiration his uncontaminated instinct of the truly beautiful, felt towards her.

At that instant Mrs. Hunter, the housekeeper came forth.

"Well, Elsie, my pretty one," she said cheerily "you are up betimes this morning. It's Elsie Greenfield, Master Morton," turning her genial face to the young lad; "the daughter of the old keeper by the river. Your father, my Lord Lionel, used to like the old man in days gone by."

"I recollect — I have heard him speak of her grandfather. Come with me, Little Elsie," he added, with a laugh; "and I will take you to my father's room"

"I think, Master Morton, begging your pardon, that it would be better to know first whether he is well enough to see her. Perhaps he mightn't—"

She suddenly paused.

A dark shade of hot and passionate blood flushed into the young lad's handsome countenance, and made his eyes sparkle like fire.

Evidently he inherited the hot, impatient nature of his sires, and was clearly not one likely to brook contradiction.

"I beg your pardon—" again began Mrs. Hunter.

"Say no more, please, said he, frankly, the cloud having passed away. "I was wrong—but—" and he looked wistfully at the little girl—"would not papa wish to see her?"

"My lady is in the breakfast parlour, Master Morton," replied the housekeeper. "It would be as well if you asked her."

"She is so tiresome and particular," said the boy, wearily; "but I will go and ask her."

"You mustn't speak so of your lady mother," whispered the kind Mrs. Hunter, remonstratively, to which the lad only replied with a shrug of the shoulders, and saying "Come with me," he led Little Elsie through the great passages till they came to the front part of the hall.

The breakfast parlour into which young Morton Elwood led the little messenger was something appallingly grand to the eyes of Elsie, who had never seen anything so magnificent in her life.

Gilded, carved, panelled, painted, pictured, and furnished in the most sumptuous manner, its *rococco* style struck the child with amaze.

The majestic lady of the mansion lay half-idling over a novel on a couch, early in the day as it was, while in her flounced and flowery *deshabille*, she looked as beautiful as a fairy to the child's unsophisticated eyes

The silver urn smoking on the table, the china cups and saucers, the snowy diaper, all contrasted with the rude comforts of the lodge where old Wilton Greenfield enjoyed his rest, his meals, his home. She had never seen aught like it.

"Who is that, Morton?" asked the lady, languidly.

She was middle aged, and having a thin, light figure, made it as youthful as she possibly could.

"Who's that?"

"It's Little Elsie."

"Little—*who?*"

"Elsie Greenfield. Don't you know, mamma, that fine old man papa speaks so often and so well of?"

And he turned a joyous, radiant face upon Elsie

Oh, de-ar, yes!—I am quite tired of hearing so much about him—what have you got there child?"

"Some pheasants eggs that were laid out of the plantations, please my lady; some trout caught

fresh this morning; some—" and stopping, with a blush and a curtsey, she opened the basket.

"Who is that, Morton?" said a voice from an adjoining room.

"Little Elsie Greenfield, papa," said the cheering voice of Morton in reply.

"Ah, well!—tell her to sit and wait a moment—I am coming in."

(To be continued.)

THE GHIBELLINES.

A COMPLETE TALE.

"His name's Gonzago.—The story is extant, and written in very choice Italian."

TEN thousand lights burned throughout the Alberoni palace, and all the nobility of Florence flocked to the bridal of its wealthy lord. It was a fair sight to see the stately mirrors which spread their shining surfaces between pillars of polished marble reflecting the gay assemblage, that, radiant with jewels, promenaded the saloon, or wreathed the dance to the witching music of the most skilful minstrels in all Tuscany. Every lattice was open, and the eye, far as it could reach, wandered through illuminated gardens, tenanted by gay groups, where the flush of the roses, the silver stars of the jasmine, the crimson, purple, orange, and blue of the variegated parterre were revealed as if the brightest blaze of day flushed upon their silken leaves. Amidst all this pomp of beauty and splendour the bride moved along, surpassing all that was fair and resplendent around her by the exceeding loveliness of a face and form to which every eye and every heart paid involuntary homage. At her side appeared the exulting bridegroom, to whom, however, more it should seem through diffidence than aversion, her eyes were never raised; for though Count Alberoni had advanced beyond the middle age of life, yet he still retained the majestic port and commanding lineaments for which he had been distinguished in early youth: his riches rendered him all potent in Florence, and none dared dispute with him the possession of its fairest flower. Intoxicated with the pleasures offered at the banquet and the ball, whatever of envy or jealousy might have been hidden in the bosoms of the guests while contemplating the treasure which the triumphant Alberoni had snatched from contending suitors, it was concealed, and the most cheerful hilarity prevailed. Yet, amid the general expression of happiness, there were two persons who, attracting notice by the meanness of their attire, and the melancholy gloom upon their countenances, seemed to be out of place in so stately and so joyous an assembly. They were brother and sister, the descendants of Ghibellines who had died in exile, and distant relations of the Count, who though not choosing to regard them as his heirs, had, when the abolition of a severe law enabled the proscribed faction to return to Florence, accorded them shelter and protection. Meanly clad in vestments of coarse serge, there were yet no cavaliers who flattered in silk and velvet who could compare in personal beauty with Francesco Gonzago; and the bride alone, of all the beauties who shone in gold and silver, appeared superior in feminine charms to the lovely Beatrice, notwithstanding that her cumbrous robe of grey stuff obscured the delicate proportions of her sylph-like form. Buoyant in spirit, and animated by the scene before her, occasionally a gleam of sunshine would irradiate her brow as she gazed upon the sparkling throng who formed the brilliant pageant which so much delighted her; but as she turned to express her feelings to her brother, his pale pensive features and the recollection of the intense anguish which wrung his heart, subdued her gaiety, the smile passed away from her lip, the rose deserted her cheek, and she stood by his side sad and sorrowful as some monumental statue. Many persons grieved at the depressed fortunes of the once powerful Gonzagos, but there were others who sneered at their present degradation, enjoying the cruel mockery with which Alberoni had forced the man who had cherished the hopes of succeeding as heir at law to his immense estates, to witness the downfall of these flattering expectations. Few and slight were the salutations which passed between the dejected pair and the more illustrious guests; but as the bride made the circuit of the apartments, she paused when approaching her husband's neglected relatives, and raising her eyes swimming with drops of sympathy, greeted them with unaffected tenderness. Francesco was unprepared for the gentle kindness of her address: his stern heart melted, his proud glance suddenly changed to one of gracious courtesy; he gazed upon her as upon some angelic being sent down from heaven to soothe and gladden his perturbed soul; and long forth he saw nothing in the glare and the crowd, and the splendour around him, save the sweet face and delicate form of the Countess Alberoni: his charmed eyes followed her from place to place, and so entirely was he engrossed by one object, that he did not perceive that the attention of Beatrice was also wholly occupied by a young and spiritely cavalier, who cursed her fleeting shadow, pouring tender tales in a not unwilling ear. Group by group the guests retired from the festive scene, and the brother and sister, scarcely able to define the new feelings which seemed to rise in the heart of each, quitted the magnificent palace to seek their forlorn abode. A pavilion, nearly in ruins, was the sole shelter which the proud hand of Alberoni afforded to the only surviving branches of his family, who, returning to their native city they found their patrimonial estates confiscated, and themselves dependent upon the niggard bounty of a selfish relative. Slowly recovering from a severe wound which he had received in the wars of Imberlo, and disgusted with the ingratitude of the prince he served, the ill-starred Francesco was at first rejoiced to obtain any refuge from the storms of a tempestuous world; and the unceasing cares of his young and affectionate sister to reconcile him to his lot were not wholly unavailing. Summer had spread her richest treasures upon the lap of Nature; and the fairy bowers of Beatrice, formed the bare walls of the dilapidated villa which they inhabited into bowers of luxuriant foliage; the most delicious fruit also, the spontaneous production of the garden, cooled at every crystal fount and heaped with flowers, tempted her brother's languid appetite; and, waking the soft notes of her lute, she soothed his desponding spirit with music's gentlest sound. Fondly trusting that Francesco might be won to prize the simple enjoyments of which fortune could not despoil him, and to find his dearest happiness in an approving conscience, the light-hearted girl indulged in delusive hopes of future felicity. But these expectations were soon damped; as Francesco's health returned he became restless and melancholy; he saw no prospect of arriving at distinction by his talents, or his sword; peace reigned throughout the Tuscan states, and the jealousy of the Government of all who bore the mark of Ghibelline extraction, forbade the chance of successful exertion and honourable reward; his days were spent in moody abstraction, his nights in feverish dreams; his misfortunes, his accomplishments and his virtues failed to excite affection in the breast of his kinsman, who, jealous of the youth and personal attractions of the man apparently destined to be his heir, grew uneasy at the thought of benefitting a person he had learned to hate; and suddenly resolving to cut off at once the presumptuous expectations which the luckless exile might have cherished, exerted the influence procured by his wealth to form an alliance with the most peerless beauty which the city boasted. A new source of anguish added to the misery already sustained by the wretched Gonzago; his arm was paralyzed by the utter hopelessness of any attempt to emerge from the obscurity to which fate had condemned him; he brooded over the dismal futurity which opened before him, and, as a solace to these gloomy meditations, suffered his imagination to dwell upon the charms and graces of the lovely Giacinta, his kinsman's gentle bride. He saw her sometimes flitting through the myrtle groves which skirted the neighbouring palace; and when night favoured his concealment, he would approach the marble porticos to catch the sound of her voice as, accompanied by a lute, she wasted its melody upon the silent stars.

Beatrice, in the meantime, experienced only in the pale brow and haggard form of her brother an alloy to her happiness. Alessandro the young heir of the Orsini family, had abandoned the gay revels of Florence to share the solitude of the despised Ghibellines; and although there seemed to be little chance of ultimate triumph over the obstacles which opposed themselves to an alliance between the prosperous scion of a noble house and the unportioned orphan of a banished man, yet hope preponderated over fear, and, blessed by her enchanting smiles, the lover indulged in delightful anticipations.

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Again was the Alberoni palace illumined by innumerable tapers; again were the glittering saloons filled with all the noble population of Florence. A second nuptial feast, more splendid and joyous than the first, was celebrated; again Giacinta, lovelier than ever, shone as the bride, and by her side a cavalier appeared, whose summer of life was better adapted to match with her tender years than the mature age of her late husband had been.

The Count Alberoni Gonzago was dead; and Francesco succeeding to his wealth, had obtained the hand of his widow. Beatrice, also a bride, followed in the train of the countess, but followed more like a mourner at some funeral solemnity than as the newly-wedded consort of the husband of her choice.

Francesco all smiles and triumph, as he stood with the fairest hand in Florence hanging on his arm, proudly greeting the guests who crowded to pay him homage, turned frequently, and cast looks of piercing examination and reproach upon his pale and trembling sister, and, as if fascinated by his glance, she would rally her failing spirits and smile languidly upon the bridegroom, who bent over her enamoured; and then, as if beguiled from some painful contemplation by the sweet accents of the man she loved, she became calm, and her quivering features resumed their wonted placidity. But these moments of tranquillity were of short duration; she started at every shadow; the flash of one of the jewels which broidered her satin robe would cause a fit of trembling; and at length, when seated at the banquet opposite her brother and his bride, a richly clad domestic offered wine in a golden goblet; for a moment she held it to her lips, and then dashed it away, exclaiming—

"It is poison! Hide me! Save me! I see it everywhere: in those green leaves from whence it was distilled. Oh, Francesco! Francesco! let let us be poor and happy!"

The guests shrunk aghast from the speaker, who, falling from her seat, expired in convulsions.

The power conferred by Gonzago's immense riches silenced the whispered murmurs of the assembly. No man rose to higher eminence in the State than the idolized husband of the beautiful Giacinta; but a dark cloud hung upon his house, his children were all cut off in their infancy, and, after a few brief years of outward felicity, struck from his horse by the fragment of a building which fell upon him as he rode in pomp through the city, he received a mortal wound, surviving the accident only long enough to unburthen his soul to his confessor.

His dying words were addressed to Alessandro, from whom, since the hour of his nuptials, he had been estranged; pressing his hand, he exclaimed—

"She was innocent! she heard not of the murder until it had been accomplished."

A SPOON FOR HOGS.—The Earl of Pembroke kept a number of swine at his seat in Wiltshire, and crossing the yard one day, he was surprised to see the pigs gathered round one trough, and making a great noise. Curiosity prompted him to see what was the cause, and on looking into the trough, he perceived a large silver spoon. Just at this crisis a servant maid came out, and began to abuse the pigs for crying so. "Well they may," said his lordship, "when they have got but one silver spoon among them all."

Varieties.

FARMERS AND SPARROWS.—In St. Pierre's "Studies of Nature," we read of an incident that occurred in Prussia, or a division of it. The farmers were much annoyed by sparrows, and sought to eradicate them by a kind of poll-tax, the authorities allowing part of the imposts to be paid in sparrows' heads. They succeeded: but what was the consequence? In two seasons they were obliged to apply to neighbouring countries for a supply of sparrows, for the crops were nearly consumed by flights of myriads of insects, most of which the sparrows would have destroyed. So dangerous is it to act against the decrees of Nature. Providence is wiser than we are.—*British Workman.*

THE WILLOW.—There are in England about fifty varieties of the willow, all of them of rapid growth. The famous weeping willow planted in Rome by Pope came from Spain, enclosing a present from Lady Suffolk. When the covering was taken off, the pot observed that the pieces of stick appeared as if they had some vegetation. Under the idea that it might produce something which we had not in England, he planted one in his garden, and it produced the willow-tree which gave birth to so many others. So rapid is the growth of this tree, that we have noticed several which have become of large size in about fifteen or twenty years from the time at which they were planted.—*Builder.*

THE LAVENDER FIELDS OF ENGLAND.—In this little island no less than about 270 acres of its precious land are devoted to lavender growing. Each acre yields 6,200lbs. of flowers. Every 1000lbs. of flowers give up by distillation about 1lb. of the otto of lavender; and thus we learn that there is an average production of 7,000lbs. of lavender otto annually. It requires six ounces of this to make a gallon of lavender water; so that Britannia and her children—you know their names, Jamaica, Canada, Australia—together with a few visitors—America, Germany, and Russia—use and take home with them the enormous quantity of 17,000 gallons of this favourite spirit. The lavender gardens of England are situated at Mitcham, in Surrey, and at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire.

AN ARCHBISHOP LOCKED-IN.—An anecdote is told of Leighton which strongly indicates his vivacious amiability of disposition, not without a dash of humour, and which deserves a place by the side of the story of Sir Isaac Newton and the dog Diamond. He had a ne'er-do-weel sort of young fellow for his man-servant, whose thoughtlessness and idleness he bore with the utmost equanimity. We may be very sure, too, that the good Leighton did not fail to give him serious and solemn counsel. One day it so happened that this young fellow took it into his head that he should like to have a day's fishing: he accordingly started off, locked the door, and took the key with him, leaving his master a prisoner. His occupation proved so interesting that he did not think fit to return till evening, and all that the kind bishop said to him for the bad behaviour that night justly have caused his dismissal was, "John, when you next go a fishing, remember to leave the key in the door."—*Sunday at Home.*

WOMEN AND AWKWARDNESS.—Women have a permanent advantage over men. Not only does timidity in them naturally find more graceful expression, but they can generally find something legitimate to do with their hands—some little occupation with the needle, the shuttle, or the fan—to mitigate the pains of embarrassment, from which men's hands have no safer refuge than the pocket, most other expedients proving a worse, and often mischievous alternative. And if hands are a difficulty to the shy man, what an we say of legs, which, we presume, women need never think of, as an incumbrance, at all? Where is he to put them? How is he to keep them in order, so that they shall not betray the perplexity of his soul? What an infinite variety of bad tricks, with these particular members does not the demon of sheepishness suggest to its victim in the hour of trial! What postures! What oscillations! Who does not remember the curate immortalised in Shirlet, who, in the critical moment of courtship, contrived with his own hands to tie his legs so firmly together with his pocket-handkerchief, that he could not set himself at liberty when retreat from the scene of discomfiture became essential.

OAKS AND YEWS.—The most venerable of our trees are, in several instances, so old that it is difficult to form an estimate of the time which has passed since they were planted. Several oaks felled in Sherwood Forest, about a quarter of a century ago, exposed, on being sawn up, the date 1212, and the mark or cipher of King John; and it has been calculated that these trees must have been several centuries old at the time the marks were made. It is well known that the oak which is said to have proved fatal

> "To that red king, who, while of yore
> Thro' Bolder-wood the chase he led,
> By his loved huntsman's arrow bled,"

was standing, not long since, in the New Forest in Hampshire; they who think this tree insufficient to record a fact of so ancient a date should be reminded that Sir Thomas Dick Lauder says, "Seven hundred years make no extraordinary period in the existence of an oak; some oaks blown down in Donnington Park were supposed by the interior rings to have been nearly 800 years old; and it is supposed, on good authority, that there still exist in England oaks which were in existence at the commencement of the Christian era. A venerable oak stood not long since at Tetmond Wood, in Stirlingshire, under which, tradition says, William Wallace convened his followers. There are vestiges of the ancient Druids in the neighbourhood of this tree which was 22 ft. in circumference. There is another famous Scotch oak called the Wallace Oak, at Ellerslie, near the place where Wallace was born. There are other oaks in Great Britain which are probably more than 1,000 years old. The most useful age of this tree, for building and other purposes, is from one hundred to two hundred years.—*Builder.*

Wit and Wisdom.

BUSINESS.—"Julius was you ever in business?" "In course I was." "What business?" "A sugar planter." "When was that, my coloured friend?" "Dey day I buried that kind old sweetheart ob mine."

CHURCH-GOERS.

> Two lovely ladies dwell at ——,
> And each a churching goes;
> Emma goes there to close her eyes,
> And Jane to eye her clothes.

A GOOD IDEA.—In Connecticut they find a use for everything. An old lady in that State is collecting all the newspapers she can lay her hands on, to make soap of. She says they are "despert sight better than ashes—they are as good as clear *lie*."

A "TAKE IN."—"Why, Samivel, I'm astonished!" said a very worthy deacon. "Didn't we take you into our church a short time since?" "I believe so," hiccupped Samivel; "and between you and me, it was the deadest take in you ever heard of."

A HINT TO POACHERS.—To catch rabbits, place apples in the parts where they frequent, after sprinkling them with snuff, and when they come to smell, the sudden effort to sneeze which they make, never fails to break their necks, and even, in some cases, has been known to throw their heads beyond their tails.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR AQUAFORTIS.—"Minie rifle brandy," killing two hundred yards, off hand, must yield in potency to "tangle-foot whisky," a drink now in general use. It is made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, boot legs, and tobacco, and will upset an individual at a distance of four hundred yards from the de nijohn containing it.

EVADING THE QUESTION.—"Shan't I see you hum from singin' skull to-night, Jermily?" "No, you shan't du no sich thing. I don't want you nor your company, Reuben." "Praps you didn't exactly understand what I said?" "Yes, I did. You asked me if you might see me hum." "Why, no, I didn't—I only asked you how your mar'ia was!"

JUST SO.—O, wondrous age! when want of native charms, no longer fills fair woman with alarms: when painted roses 'dorn the sallow face, and cotton stuffing gives her every grace: when piles of gold, her sire's ill-gotten gains, are full atonement for the want of brains; when solid graces wield a blunted dart, while musk and moonlight win the lover's heart.

HINTS FOR YOUNG SPORTSMEN.—When you discover an owl on a tree, and find that it is looking at you, all you have do is to move quickly round the tree several times, when the owl in the meantime, whose attention will be firmly fixed, forgetting the necessity of turning its body with its head, will follow your motions with its eyes, till it wrings its head off.

A "SELL."—Brad, on his return from the country last week, accosted Digby, with "What's the news?" "Oh! there's been an awful scrape here since you've been away," replied Digby. "What's turned up now?" slowly asked Brad, fearing a "sell," but anxious to be posted in these stirring times. "Why, people have been scraping snow and ice from the sidewalks for the past two days, that's all," coolly observed Dig.

HINTS TO WOULD-BE SAILORS.—The stern-post is not a weekly paper. The berths on board do not necessarily add to the census. The hatchways are no hens' nests. Pugilists are not engaged to box the compass. The boatswain does not pipe all hands with a meerschaum. The braces are not suspenders. The deck is not a pack of cards. The men are not beat to quarters with a club. The bow of a ship is no evidence of its politeness.

WONDER HE SURVIVED IT.—Of the literature of "certificates," the following is a good specimen. It speaks of a patient who had fourteen operations performed on him by a celebrated dentist, the last of which "consisted of the excision of the stump of the trunk of the infra-orbital nerve close to the foramen rotundum, in immediate connection with the ganglion of Meckel; thus insulating that ganglion and its branches from the encephalon." The man was cured, and is now, if not an ornament to society, at least the respected head of a large family.

GOOD FOR EVERYBODY.—Marryin' is a good thing, it is a grate thing, as Aunt Jane says, a grate institushion (how she does I can't tell, for she never had a chance to try); it's good for everybody. Are you old—marry; it'll make you young—(or you'll die tryin' to 'fore so). Are you young—it'll make you old. In fact, it is good to ev'ry and ennybody. It's a bright rose bed, that society has set up to keep folks inside the bounds of good behavior; and tho' I've had ups and downs in it, and no all about it, still I say, hooray for marryin'! It's good for everybody.

KISSING.

> "Oh, quit—get out!—no, don't you!—
> I really wish you wouldn't!
> Oh, quit!—will you?—get out!
> You know you ought to shouldn't!"
>
> "There, now you've got it—oh, be still!—
> You shan't have any more;
> You've got—no, take away your face!—
> What no man's got before!"
>
> "Once more?—there—that will do. Oh, dear!
> You've rumpled all my hair:
> If you'll but quit, I'll give you one—
> Now take it—there—there—there!"

A COOL CHAP.—An apparently unsophisticated youth went into one of our saloons a few days ago, and asked for something to appease his hunger. The keeper gave him a very good dinner, after which the youth said: "If ever you come up our way call." "That won't do—your dinner is a quarter." "Oh, I hain't got any money, but if you ever come up to Alleghany county, I'll give you a better dinner for nothin'." "Why," said the keeper, "you are very cool." "Why, yes, I am a cool chap, so much so that my mother takes me stand in the pantry during the hot weather, to keep the meat from spoiling."

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

Honour him whose hands are sowing
Seeds for harvest in their time—
Reverence those whose thoughts are growing
To the ultimate sublime.

All the progress of the ages
May be traced back to their hands—
All the illuminated pages
Of the books, into their plans.

Every worm beside you creeping,
Every insect flying well,
Every pebble in earth's keeping,
Has a history to tell.

The small, homely flower that's lying
In your pathway, may contain
Some elixir, which the dying
Generations sought in vain.

In the stone that waits the turning
Of some curious hand, from sight,
Fiery atoms may be burning,
That would fill the world with light.

Let us then, in reverence bowing,
Honour most of all mankind,
Such as keep their great thoughts ploughing,
Deepest in the field of mind.

THE gorgeous trappings of the dead are but the outward dressings of the pride of weeping.

GRANDMOTHERS.—"There is no love like a mother's," we are told; but a grandmother's love is very like it, and often quite as deep and strong. We put it to grand children, of a tender age, to say who pets and indulges them most—mother or grandmother. They know in their little hearts that the latter spoils them. When there is a question of birch between Maternity and Little Pickle, Grand-Maternity steps in as intercessor. Failing to avert the rod, she commiserates the smart, and with condoling candies soothes the indignant culprit. The truth is, that as gentle-hearted women decline into the vale of years, their affection for children becomes more intense and exclusive. Grandma has folded her hands from the world. Its artificial gaieties and its compliments have lost their zest—they are "all hollow, hollows." But the natural love of childhood is dearer to her than ever. It takes her back to the days when she frolicked, a happy, young mother, with the child whose children she is caressing: it reminds her as she looks forward toward the goal of her pilgrimage, that of such is the kingdom she is nearing.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS DAILY for the last week in August.
ONE SHILLING every day, Saturday inclusive.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Great Poultry Show.
WEDNESDAY.—Deutsches Turnfest, German Gymnastic Society.
THURSDAY.—Blondin on the High Rope over the Fountains.
FRIDAY.—Full display of all the Great Fountains.
SATURDAY.—Blondin on the LOW TIGHT ROPE.
Great Picture Gallery, with pictures on sale.
Victoria Cross Gallery by Desanges.
Photographic Exhibition.
Fine Arts Courts.
Strangers to London will find on sale all kinds of manufactured articles in the greatest variety, and of the choicest description, particularly in the China, Glass, Stationery, French, Industrial, Furniture, and Foreign Court, and the Carriage Department.
The Park and Gardens in greatest beauty. Thousands upon thousands of Flowers in full bloom.
SUNDAY.—Open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by ticket.
Season Tickets One Guinea each, available till April 30th, 1863.
NOTE.—Excursion parties may learn terms on application to the Secretary.

AT THE GREAT POULTRY SHOW at the CRYSTAL PALACE,
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, upwards of eight hundred Pens of Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits from all parts will be on view. Free to all visitors to the Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
NEXT WEDNESDAY.
DEUTSCHES TURNFEST.

MR. and MRS. REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY will give their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, "The Family Legend" by Tom Taylor, Esq., with Mr. John Parry's musical narrative of "A Colleen Bawn," every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Morning Representations—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved seats, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 3s.; stall (spring) chairs 5s., secured in advance at the Gallery (without fee) and at Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and CO'S, 201, Regent-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. EVERY NIGHT at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The celebrated and original Christy's Minstrels will appear every evening at Eight, including Saturday, and Saturday afternoons at Three. Proprietor, W. P. Collins. Stalls 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Programme and tickets at Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street, and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

THE GREAT AMERICAN NECROMANCER.
ERNEST WASHINGTON has arrived in this country from America, where he has been delighting and astounding the thousands by his original and wondrous illusions. Communications respecting engagements for evening parties to be addressed to 45, Ludgate-hill, E.C. First-class engagements only accepted.

RAGLAN MUSIC HALL.
Open Every Evening at Seven with the most varied Entertainment in London. Comic: W. Randall, M. Wilkinson, F. Taylor, Robson, Nolan, West and Farenberg, L. Saunders, A. Young, The Brothers Ellis, The Four Nelsons, Herr Deanl.

MIDDLESEX NEW MUSIC HALL,
Drury-lane. Proprietor, Mr. E. WINDER. Upwards of 12,000 visitors have acknowledged that the New Hall for beauty of design, closeness in decoration, brilliancy of lighting, ventilation, acoustic properties and general comfort to surpass everything of the kind in England. Continued success of Madame Pleon, Mrs. F. R. Chilliss, Mrs. G. H. George, Miss Mortimer, Miss Clifton, Mrs. Sellers, Mrs. Duggeon, and Messrs. Harry Sydney, Clifton, Newman, Harry Fox, Wyndham, Clarke, and Harvey and French, the Original Nerves. Musical Director, Mr. C. SOLOMONS. Conductor, Mr. H. FOX. Open at 7.

BALLOON ASCENTS
By JOSEPH SIMMONS the great American Aeronaut, with any of his Magnificent New Balloons. They all vary in capacities, therefore, will suit Cities, Towns, and Villages. The smallest Balloon only holds 10,000 cubic feet of gas. Certificates from numerous Gas Companies. Woodcuts for large Bills, Hand-bills, and News-papers. Parachutes and Double Ascents.
Apply to JOSEPH SIMMONS, Aeronaut, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, or Bream Post-office, Gloucestershire.

SITUATIONS obtained for every class of the community through the English and Foreign Advertising Agency, 70, Cheapside. Reference to hundreds of employers and gentlemen—Fee, for booking or registration—names will be entered and prospectus and list of vacant situations forwarded on receipt of seven stamps. Ladies' hours, three till five.

MONEY WITH OR WITHOUT SECURITY, AND WITHOUT LIFE ASSURANCE EXPENSES.
LOANS of £3 to £500 Advanced at the MONETARY ADVANCE and DISCOUNT OFFICE (Private), 3, Finsbury-pl., South, opposite Fore-st., City, on Personal Security, Freehold and Leasehold Deeds, without the expense of mortgage at the following rates:—For the sums of £3 to £20, at 10 per cent. from £20 to £50, at 7½; above £50, at 5 per cent; or without security, at extra risk premiums. Bills discounted. No office or Clerks' fees. Forms of application gratis.—WM. CLARKE, Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO AND FINE ART GALLERY, 56, Albany-street, Regent's-park. The Finest and most Economic Photographs in London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Cartes de Visite, Ten for 10s. 6d.

GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT having arisen from the failure of attempts to identify property, take notice, Lessey's Marking Ink never disappoints, but washes and wears as long as the fabric itself.
Sold by all Chemists and Stationers, and by the Proprietor, 97, High-street, Marylebone, 3d. and 1s. each.

INDEX OF NEXT OF KIN, HEIRS AT LAW, &c.—Containing 2,400 names of Persons who have been advertised for. Price Twopence.

AMERICAN SCRAP BOOK.—INDEX for Vol. I. now ready, price Twopence. Buy it, and you will see the amount of Fun good Tales, &c., &c. the Scrap Book contains.
Office 123, Fleet-street.

AMERICAN SCRAP BOOK.—Containing the best domestic Tales; Backwoods, Prairie, Indian, Border, and Hunting Life; Fun and Funny Stories; Family Matters; all Advertisements for Next of Kin republished as they appear, &c., ONE PENNY.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Read the 6d. book, THE WONDERS OF THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, by a Successful Digger, who shows how any person can always get from 30s. to £5 a-day, at a trifling outlay. DEAN and SON, 11, Ludgate-hill, London, and all booksellers; or post-free for 7 stamps from Mr Jones, publisher, Barnstaple, Devon.

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16 pages crown octavo, Illustrated.
COTTAGE GIRL; or, The Marriage Day.
GIPSEY MOTHER; or, The Miseries of Enforced Marriages.
BROKEN HEART; or, The Village Bridal.
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LOFT'S HALFPENNY NOVELIST.
GOLDSMITH'S NATURAL HISTORY.
London:—JOHN LOFTS, 252, Strand, and all Booksellers.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE for LANGUAGES, 191, Oxford-street, three doors from Orchard-street. FRENCH, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Latin, and Greek TAUGHT, in private lessons, or in classes at the above College. Pupils attended at their residences. Translations undertaken.

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CLOCKS, ONE SHILLING
The Everlasting, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s. 6d., 10s. Packed for rail, 6d. extra.—Wholesale and for Exportation, at PREECE'S Manufactory and Fancy Warehouse, 380, Oxford-street, W. 20,000 Agents wanted.

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Money orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufactory, 65 and 64 Cheapside.

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Inventor and Manager,
MR. JAMES WELCH.
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SURVEYOR, BUILDER AND ESTATE AGENT.
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CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO for Colouring, Building, and General Repairs at Lowest Estimates.
Prospectus free on receipt of One Stamp.

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UNIVERSAL PRIZE SHILLING BOX OF WATER COLOURS, Patronised and used by the Royal Family, consists of a Mahogany Box containing ten Superfine Colours, and three extra fine dome-pointed Camel Hair Brushes, with practical directions for use, none are genuine unless marked "Joshua Rogers, 133, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, London, E.C." where they can be had, and of all booksellers, stationers, colourmen, and fancy repositories, &c.

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Gilt Moulding Frames per foot	4d.
Do. with Corner Enrichments, do.	6d.
Maple and Gold Frames, do., at	9d.

Glass, Back, and Rings included.

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FOR JELLIES, BLANCMANGES, &c.
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WATERPROOF SHEETING of every description. Coats, from 8s. 6d.; Caper, from 2s. 6d.; Gutta Percha Tube from 1s. per foot.; Hose for watering Gardens 60 feet with Brass work from 2?s. Every article for the Photographer manufactured and made to order. Gas tubing from 2s. per foot; Gas Stoves with Tube from 4s. 6d.; Old Gutta Percha Bought.
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Quarts, 3s. Pints, 3s.	Pints, 4s. Half-pints, 2s. 3d.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied by this Painless system, restoring Mastication and Articulation, and so natural in appearance as to defy detection, from 5s. per tooth and £5 a set. Mr. MAURICE, dentist, 3, Langham-place, Regent-street.

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CONSULTATIONS FREE.

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